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Legion Crowds Into Hub For Annual Convention; Taxes Hit Small Incomes

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 21, 1940

American Legion: Boston Hotels Bulge

Boston hotels and lodging houses were beginning to bulge as a mounting tide of American Legionnaires surged into the city over highways, in the air, on rails and water. A carnival atmosphere prevailed in downtown streets as early arrivals set out to see the city. [Details: Page 9.]

Officers and Committeewomen of the American Legion Auxiliary were rushing last-minute arrangements for an extensive convention program which gets under way tomorrow morning with the Aloha Breakfast for Department Presidents at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

Complete program of convention events, including fireworks, drill contests and parades: Page 9.

In Washington: Low-Wage Earners' Taxes

"Everybody pays taxes," reported the Commerce Department to the Temporary National Economic Committee; the Department's monograph pointed out, among other things, that 26 per cent of all Federal, State, and local taxes are paid by persons with incomes less than $1,000 a year each. [Details: Financial Page.]

The Senate adopted the House-Senate conference report on the bill increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank to $700,000,000, for "economic defense" loans to Latin America. [Details: Page 3.]

Army orders included $75,758,245 to three manufacturers for tanks; it also ordered large amounts of powder and ammunition from 17 companies.

Navy orders included $41,000,000 for torpedo boats, patrol boats, and ordnance material.

The Postmaster General announced that the first-day sales of the new national defense postage stamps had been changed from Oct. 12 to Oct. 16, the latter being the draft registration day named by the President.

In New England: Wellesley College Opens

Reasoned convictions in place of indifference and hysteria were urged upon Wellesley College undergraduates by Mildred H. McAfee, President, as the college year opened. [Details: Page 9.]

Costa Rica First to Ratify Havana Act

San Jose, Costa Rica (AP)—Costa Rica has become the first country to ratify the recent Havana agreement intended to protect the Western Hemisphere from foreign aggression. The Costa Rican Congress approved the act with only one negative vote, that of the Communist deputy, More Valverda.

New Caledonia Ruled by 'Free French' Governor

Melbourne—Messages from Noumea announce that Col. Maurice Denis, temporary Governor of New Caledonia, has resigned and has been succeeded by Henri Sautot, formerly Resident Commissioner in the New Hebrides, who has arrived carrying the commission of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as Governor and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

British Children En Route to United States

New York (AP)—Marshall Field, President of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc., disclosed that British authorities have started one shipload of children toward the United States and have scheduled three more. Mr. Field said he had been informed that his committee "must be in a position to receive and care for children that may well reach upward of a thousand within the next few weeks alone."

War Summary: London Assault Less Intensive

Air attacks on London continued for the fourteenth consecutive night but were noticeably less intensive. Some damage was caused in Central and South London, where industrial and residential property was destroyed. [Details: Page 5.]

R. A. F. bombers set new fires in heavy bombing assaults on German-held Channel ports from Dunkirk to Calais. Other attacks were directed against objectives in Germany.

In Egypt the Italian advance appeared to have halted momentarily at Sidi Barrani. Reports from Rome indicated that the British were digging in for a stand against the invaders at Mersa Matruh, next objective of the Italian drive.

Bulgarian troops and officials occupied Dobruja, former Bulgarian province recently returned by Rumania.

Axis talks, presumably dealing with Spain's future relations with Germany and Italy, were concluded in Rome. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany is expected to entrain for Berlin tomorrow.

Mexican Government Asks Rebels to Quit

Chihuahua City, Mexico—Government-chartered planes dropped leaflets urging members of a rebel band, reported trapped in a mountainous region south of here, to lay down their arms. Meanwhile, in Mexico City, Army chieftains persisted in their announcement that "absolutely no armed movements of any importance" are under way against the Government, in its post-election crisis.

Material Shipped for U. S. Air Bases

San Francisco (AP)—The newly acquired Navy transport William Ward Burrows sailed with a load of prefabricated lumber and other material for Government air bases at Midway, Guam and Samoan Islands. The 340-foot transport, formerly the Santa Rita of the Grace Line, will pick up civilian craftsmen at Honolulu.

President Observes Mother's Birthday

Hyde Park, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt and members of his family gathered today at his boyhood home for an informal observance of the 86th birthday of his mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt.

Uruguayan Court Orders Arrest of Agents

Montevideo, Uruguay (AP)—A court ordered the arrest of eight alleged Nazi agents after a Government attorney reported sufficient evidence had been obtained to warrant a trial. The judicial action was a sequel to a Parliamentary investigation of the subject some time ago.

U. S. Navy Ships to Leave Hawaii Soon

Honolulu (AP)—The first vacation contingent of the United States Fleet is scheduled to leave soon for the mainland, it was learned unofficially. It will be led by Admiral J. O. Richardson, Commander-in-Chief, in his new flagship, the battleship New Mexico. The detachment will consist of 30 warships, including the battleships Arizona and Idaho and two others, cruisers and destroyers.

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Willkie Bans Pauses Until Campaign Ends

Nominee, sobered by Poll figures, to keep up a steady speech barrage —Draws big crowds.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20—There will be no more lulls in Wendell L. Willkie's Presidential campaign.

That is the lesson which the Republican nominee reads into the latest returns of the Gallup Poll which shows an average loss of about 4 per cent in the Willkie vote which, if sustained, would give President Roosevelt substantial electoral victory.

In consequence Mr. Willkie let it be known immediately today that there would not be a lay-over of even 24 hours between the conclusion of the present 7,200-mile trans-continental swing and the beginning of the next.

Following his concluding speech in Madison, Wis., on Friday, Sept. 27, the candidate's campaign train will promptly head East where he will address the New York State Republican Convention at White Plains the next night. The next afternoon he will start back to the mid-West. He delivers a scheduled speech in Detroit on Monday night and will then proceed to rear-platform appearances throughout the industrial cities of Michigan, a State which has shown the greatest defection in Willkie sentiment.

No More Interludes

And still no stops. No contemplated returns to the quiet of Rushville, for it was during the Rushville interlude that the upsetting Gallup Poll was taken.

It will be on into Ohio and after Ohio other States and other sections throughout the Nation, with no time out for the Country to forget the issues and the ideas which Mr. Willkie is preaching in his appeal for election.

And as Mr. Willkie began today only the second week of his actual campaign—began it with a schedule which called for a 4-hour motor tour along the crowded streets of San Francisco and Oakland, an afternoon visit to Treasure Island to speak briefly before the visitors at the fair and an evening address at the City Auditorium—these developments and these prospects stand out:

1. Mr. Willkie's Presidential candidacy is evidencing sustained and substantial public interest and in Democratic and Republican communities alike he is attracting crowds impressively larger than turned out either in 1932 or 1936.

2. As illustrated all along his California train route yesterday, there are signs of strength and enthusiasm for President Roosevelt. Mr. Willkie is, nevertheless, commanding the attention and almost invariably wins the cor-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Italy Dreams of Empire's Restoration

Wide World; James Sawders

Duce Risks All on Ambition for Vast Domain

The scene above shows Rome in 1934 during the celebration of the 2,688th anniversary of the founding of the city. This was in the year before war was declared by Italy on Ethiopia, one of the first steps in the Italian vision of the conquest of Africa and recovery of the lands once ruled by the Caesars. On the walls of the Massenzio Basilica are seen four maps depicting the various stages of the Roman Empire. On the walls of the Forum, shown below, is the map showing Rome as it was at the time of the passing of the Emperor Augustus, a hint to Italians of their goal today.

Duce's Drive in Egypt Risks All for 'Empire'

By R. H. Markham

Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Italian armies are pushing eastward from Libya into Egypt. Italian boys are marching over burning sands under a flaming sun, in one of the most completely desolate areas on the globe. Why has Signor Mussolini sent them on such an expedition?

The Duce has made this clear. He is trying to set up a "New Roman Empire" or rather to restore the ancient Roman Empire. He has not only proclaimed this from the house tops, but has announced it in great posters. He has advertised it.

His posters are spectacular. They are mounted in one of the most imposing places on earth, namely in the Forum at Rome. They graphically show how that city once dominated the world and dramatically display the Duce's desire to regain for Rome that old dominion.

The Italians now fighting in Africa's sands are following phantom Caesars toward imperial conquests. Marshal Graziani's regiments march along the routes of ancient Roman legions, that conquered deserts, valleys and mountain heights and pushed the borders of Rome beyond all the outposts of civilized man—except in China and India.

Bricks From Ancient Barracks

The same Roman legion that guarded Mt. Calvary in Palestine, also, at times, camped beside the Thames. One still finds bricks from their ancient barracks. Signor Mussolini has sent his soldiers to reclaim those bricks of ancient Rome.

No leader ever undertook such a prodigious task—nor so hopeless a one. To achieve it, Italy's 43,000,000 persons must defeat the British, German, and Russian Empires and completely liquidate with France. They must also crush Spain with 25,000,000 inhabitants, then 20,000,000 Balkan Slavs, and 16,000,000 Turks. Likewise they must subjugate the Arab world, which comprises more than 50,000,000 persons.

Every one of these opponents is formidable. It is doubtful whether Signor Mussolini could so much as dominate the Balkan Peninsula. With his fleet and army he could, of course, take Greece, but the Serbs, Bulgarians, Montenegrins and Croatians are among the best soldiers in the world. They also inhabit mountainous lands that could easily be defended.

Arab Solidarity Formidable

The new Caesar would find it incomparably harder to take the Balkans than the ancient ones did. The Turks, too, are famous for their military prowess. A full millennium they have been known as "terrible" fighters. Their land is broad, their needs simple, their endurance phenomenal. A modern conqueror could not sweep over

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Intimate Message from Washington

Anglo-Saxon Peoples Found Drawn Closer by Totalitarianism in Europe and Japanese Threat of Expansion in the Pacific

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Today's war is mending the threads of Anglo-Saxon unity which were broken by the American Revolution. This, at least, is the thesis of a Washington diplomat who for many years has followed the gradual evolution of American and British policy and who believes that never in the past century and a half have Britain and the United States been closer together in ideals and in a mutuality of interests. It is also his belief, and one shared by many another observer here, that the coming months will strengthen this tide toward collaboration, which Prime Minister Winston Churchill recently likened to the inexorable flow of the mighty Mississippi River.

This should not be taken to mean that actual amalgamation of the British Empire and the United States is at present any more than the remotest of possibilities. There are apparently few persons today who believe that such an act is either possible or desirable. It does mean, however, that the force of international events, which has brought about an Anglo-American co-operation little dreamed of before Sept. 1, 1940, is irresistibly building up a solidarity which seems destined to last long after the present European conflict is over.

Vital Factors in Collaboration

A glance back over the past few months shows clearly the extent to which this collaboration has gone. In the first place there is the extraordinary action of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in offering to the United States on a 99-year-lease basis the use of British New World air and naval bases. Because of the war and the great necessity for an immediate strengthening of American defense, the strategic importance of this move has overshadowed its political importance.

In offering the use of these bases on equal terms with the British fleet and air force, London was once and for all renouncing the possibility of ever being drawn into war against the United States. It also meant that a defense of these increasingly important New World outposts was now as much a concern of the United States as it was of Great Britain and that, in all matters respecting their disposition, the United States would have a voice. Thus, in this part of the world, at least, the basic policies and acts of the United States and of Great Britain would henceforth be in tune.

According to seasoned observers here the implications of this new situation are beyond present calculation. It means that both countries have a greater stake in the preservation of each other as well as the increasing possibility that henceforth an attack upon one will be construed as an attack upon the other.

That this amalgamation of defense efforts in certain world sectors has only begun is indicated by the current conversations between the State Department and the Washington representatives of Great Britain and Australia regarding matters of "Pacific defense." Although concrete developments along this line may have to wait until after the Nov. 4 presidential election before being announced, few informed persons in Washington today doubt but that an arrangement somewhat similar to that reached on the Atlantic bases is being worked out.

Common Interests in Pacific

Here, again, three widely separated parts of Anglo-Saxondom are being forced together by the worsening Far Eastern situation. No longer are Australia and New Zealand merely little known lands lying across thousands of miles of ocean. Instead they are rapidly becoming outposts of an adequate American defense in the thought of Army and Navy officers, if not in that of the nation as a whole. To this community of defense interests are added the intangible bonds of democracy, language, and a general similarity in these characteristics which today seem to distinguish peoples.

Turning northward Americans find that this process of co-operation between parts of the English-speaking world has gone farthest in relation to the Dominion of Canada. In fact, so alike are the present national and international interests of these two North American neighbors that the recent Canadian-American joint defense agreement was little more than the putting into effect of something that had long been recognized as inevitable and highly desirable.

Thus it is that the rise of totalitarianism in Europe, of Japanese expansionist ambitions in the Far East and of the over-all threat to the ideals of democratic government and liberal trade policies to which the English-speaking world has so long adhered is finally forcing its component parts to the realization that their past differences have been minor in character and that a threat to one of them is a threat to all of them.

Joseph G. Harrison

U.S. Experts Find British Gaining; New Reich Rising

German middle class is in process of decline both as to its size and economic wealth.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 21—With many a newly occupied province and country to absorb the revolutionary zeal of Germany's Nazi crusaders, and with military interests dictating stability at home, Germany proper is enjoying something in the nature of a respite from social upheavals and changes.

The process of transfer of economic influence and tangible wealth from the old economic aristocracy to the new Nazi aristocracy continues, but less conspicuously.

The contraction both in size and wealth of the middle trading classes proceeds behind the screen of fake window displays and the tenacious German ability to maintain a respectable front over poverty. But across the broad front of Nazi revolution, current changes are the product of momentum from prewar policies and not from new radical action.

Even the residual Jews here are conscious of the relaxation of pressure. The worries of the Jewish community leaders at present revolve around postwar prospects rather than present difficulties. Their lot is unpleasant but they are currently subjected to less pressure than before the war. A semi truce applies also to the Roman Catholic Church and the small religious sects which were in process of being liquidated before the war.

Preaching and Practice Differ

The most prominent contrast between Nazi dogma and Nazi practice involves capitalism.

Propaganda would have all Germans and the outside world believe that plutocracy and capitalism are monopolies of Britain and that Germany is a new world of social and economic equality. The most repeated German propaganda indictment of England is based on this theme.

Yet the German capitalist pays lower taxes than his English contemporary and is making profits which, though often concealed in balance sheets, exist in substantial quantities.

There could be no other explanation of the steady rise on the German Stock Exchange of industrial stocks which now average about 30 per cent above prewar values.

The glowing picture of future well-being with paid vacations, better housing, private automobiles and cruising liners, which Naziism offered to the German worker as a substitute for his trade unions and political freedom, has just been repainted in even more sparkling colors by Dr. Robert Ley, Labor Front leader, but it is the capitalist, with abolition of the 30 per cent tax on profits made in one year beyond those made in the previous year,

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

American investigators get first-hand views of British resources on land, sea, and air.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 21—What report is being taken back to President Roosevelt by the special military and naval observers sent over here to analyze the European war outlook?

This special mission has now finished its task. Two of its members, Maj. Gen. Delos Emmons and Brig. Gen. G. V. Strong are already on their way back to the United States. A third, Rear Admiral R. L. Ghormley has not left yet.

Details of their report are of course a complete secret, but it is possible to reveal the general tenor of the conclusions reached by the American observers.

Their report is distinctly optimistic as to Britain's prospects, not only of resisting any attempted Nazi invasion, but also of ultimately taking the offensive against Germany with success.

Naval Supremacy Shown

The principal factors upon which these conclusions are based are understood to be the following: First, British naval supremacy.

American experts were given full facts and figures by the Admiralty, and saw for themselves enough of the home fleet in action around English shores, to convince them that European sea power still resides safely in Britain's hands.

The found the Navy stronger in most respects than at the beginning of the war—although there were admittedly a few categories where the fleet has suffered heavily. The worst gap, in the ranks of the destroyer flotilla, has now been filled by 50 American overage ships obtained in exchange for American use of British naval bases.

Second, British air strength:

Carrying out their observations during nearly six weeks of most intensive Nazi air attacks on England, the Americans were able to appreciate on the spot the superiority of British pilots and the superior performance of British planes. They were able to see for themselves that German bombing attacks have not succeeded in shattering the R. A. F. nor in doing sufficient damage to military objectives seriously to affect the nation's industrial war production.

R. A. F. Growing Stronger

Like the fleet, the R. A. F. is stronger than it was when the great air battle for Britain began. Here, too, American assistance has been of vital importance; for although the fighter and bomber planes are principally British, by supplying many auxiliary aircraft for patrol and training purposes American aid in the air has enabled British plane manufacturers to concentrate largely on first-line machines.

Third, British land forces. President Roosevelt's special observers were shown over almost the entire country and had full opportunity

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Christian Forces in Japan Faced by One-Sect Demand

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 21—A serious threat to Christianity in Japan is seen by foreign missionaries here in a move designed to unite all Christian religious sects into a single Protestant Church, presumably under direct control of the State and separated from all foreign financial assistance.

The move is expected to be announced Oct. 17 on the twenty-sixth national centenary.

The united Christian Church is expected to retain foreign missionaries only in strictly subordinated capacities.

The ultimate goal of the move may, it is believed, include not only an attempt to merge the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in Japan, but to unite all religions under a single head responsible to the state.

Thus religion, in common with every other aspect of Japanese life, is henceforth to serve as a "loyal organ" in the planned new national structure.

600 American Missionaries

Foreign missionaries in Japan, which include more than 600 Americans, are frankly pessimistic about the move for a variety of reasons, chiefly because of the jeopardy of their own personal position, and the probability that the move presages the weakening, if not the virtual elimination, of the essentials of Christianity in Japan.

But the situation has now advanced so far through the largely unexpected acquiescence of Japanese Christians to the dictates of Prince Premier Fumimaro Konoye's nationalistic drive, that efforts are being made to emphasize any favorable aspects.

In this respect it is pointed out that some sort of a church union has long been held to be a possible solution for smaller churches which otherwise could not exist. Likewise, both foreigners and Japanese Christians have regarded financial independence as ideal for Japanese Christianity.

Essentials Appear Lost

Nevertheless, the prospects for the preservation of the Christian essentials in face of the growing movement for subordination of everything to the state, are regarded as slight.

This is especially so in view of the tendency of Japanese national thought to find the Christian concept of Deity in conflict with their own allegiance to the Emperor

Foreign missionaries sympathize with the dilemmas which such contradictions have brought up among Japanese churchmen, but at the same time cannot avoid the desire to conserve the fruits of years of foreign work and investment which are now clearly jeopardized.

Perhaps one of the most hopeful signs is that the churches will still retain some voice in determining how and when the changes are to take place.

The Week in Focus: Italy Invades Egypt; Japan Presses Indo-China; U.S. Alert

Britain Gets Flying Fortresses; Capital-Labor Amity: Willkie

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Erect and giving blow for blow in the Battle of Britain, London this week confronted a new turn in the war as Italian troops pushed deep into nonbelligerent Egypt.

In a single day, 185 German planes were reported downed over the capital that has become a front line. R. A. F. bombers kept up a constant counter-offensive on Channel bases where Nazi invasion plans are being incubated. A gale in the channel aided the fliers in breaking up large concentrations of barges.

"Practice invasions" are starting some two miles out in the Channel with the shore of France as a goal. R. A. F. reports success in breaking up these maneuvers. Curtains of anti-aircraft fire lessened inroads on London, but damage continues.

A courageous defense squad in London removed a time bomb from St. Paul's that would have levelled the church. Exploded in the marshes, the bomb left a crater 100 feet wide.

In Egypt, Britain bided its time, with Suez as the prize of this desert campaign.

Duce Grasps for Suez

Into the furnace sands of Egypt, mile after mile until 80 had fallen behind, drove Italian columns headed by motorized units.

Egypt remained officially nonbelligerent, but struggled to make a decision.

British troops stationed in the country by agreement made no serious effort to stop the first advances. Along the coast from Libya, the invaders pressed to Sidi Barrani. There begins an asphalt road leading to the Suez Canal, chief objective of the Fascist drive.

London discounted these early gains, pointing out that British are waiting on prepared positions. British bombers and the Mediterranean Fleet first replied in force, with bombardments of Sidi Barrani and of Italian equipment being moved along the coast.

To Rome came Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop of the Reich, adding to belief that the Axis intends to convert the Mediterranean into a major war area.

Spain sent Ramon Serrano Suñer, brother-in-law of General Franco, to Berlin for conversations with Reichsführer Hitler.

Southward in Africa, the Italian garrison in Ethiopia began to cross into British Kenya.

In a move not yet explained, six French warships sailed past Gibraltar—necessarily with British willingness—reportedly headed for Dakar in French Africa, on the Atlantic coast.

Flying Fortresses for Britain

The United States Army, proceeding on the tactical ground that the Battle of Britain means more to America than storing up planes on this side of the ocean if they can help Britain win, has agreed to release Flying Fortresses for sale. British purchasing missions seized the opportunity for a co-ordinated production schedule designed to meet the needs of both Anglo-Saxon powers. Five hundred planes a month are now going to Britain, and this will soon be doubled, it is officially stated.

Other defense moves:

President Roosevelt set Oct. 16 as the start of registration under the draft law affecting 16,500,000 men between 21 and 35, inclusive. The President requested $1,940,000,000 to defray costs. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson called in 48 selected Army and Reserve officers to supervise registration.

A Navy Board has been named to report on the new naval bases acquired on lease from Britain.

The American Legion, converging on Boston for its twenty-second annual convention, called for bringing defense out of the "blueprint stage."

Ford and Packard moved ahead with airplane engine plants.

Service members of the Joint American - Canadian Defense Board left for the Pacific Coast to survey installations.

'Battle of America'

Wendell Willkie spanned the western two-thirds of the United States from Chicago to Los Angeles this week, crusading in what he called the "Battle of America." He pledged a basic policy of friendship toward both capital and labor.

Roused to a high pitch of intensity by the tremendous issues and by Candidate Roosevelt's silence behind strategic walls labeled "too-busy-to-debate," the Republican standard-bearer carried the campaign to his opponent. Some excesses marred his early speeches, but he seasoned rapidly across the continent.

Mr. Roosevelt made one "nonpolitical speech at Philadelphia, upholding free elections as the safeguard of democracy.

From Chicago, where he invaded territory held by the Kelly-Nash machine Mr. Willkie reached Kansas before releasing his phrase: Battle of America.

Amplifying his use of a term clearly ranging this political campaign alongside the Battle of Britain as crucial tests for liberty and democracy, Mr. Willkie struck out boldly against Mr. Roosevelt's claim to indispensability in the conduct of foreign affairs.

Roosevelt Citadel Assailed

Specific Willkie charges against the President included:

1. That he weakened democracy abroad by weakening the economic structure of the United States, so contributing to conditions that made possible the rise of Nazism.

2. That he torpedoed the London Economic Conference of 1933 after sponsoring it. Mr. Roosevelt refused to stabilize the dollar because he was seeking to reduce internal debts and to avoid disadvantages in world markets against the pound sterling.

3. That he has made inflammatory statements, (such as his famous Charlottesville phrase referring to Signor Mussolini: "The hand that held the dagger. . . ."

4. That he neglected the Nation's defenses until recently, although spending billions.

5. That he took an active part in making possible the abortive Munich "appeasement" which sacrificed Czechoslovakia and gave the Nazis their start toward conquest of Europe.

Debate naturally sprang forth on such explosive charges Mr. Roosevelt has been trusting much to his reputation as an astute manager of foreign relations. The recent swap of destroyers for British bases had done more for his campaign than many speeches. Even so, he left the burden of replying to Mr. Willkie to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Mr. Hull, who has encountered difficulties of his own due to short-circuitings by the White House, loyally supported his chief against the Munich charge. The President did seek peace, but did not expect that Czechoslovakia would be partitioned without a hearing, Mr. Hull explained.

Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, recalled that New Deal officials, including the President, boasted openly about his part in Munich. On Oct. 3, 1938, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles spoke to the country, listing events to prove that Mr. Roosevelt deserved major credit for the Munich settlement. The President himself was said to have kept a "time table" on his desk. For some weeks Washington and Rome kept up a crossfire to establish whether Signor Mussolini or Roosevelt had beaten the other as mediators—by an hour!

Such facts form the spearheads of Mr. Willkie's attack on the legend of Rooseveltian indispensability. That legend is the basis for Mr. Roosevelt's seeking of a third term.

Third Term Opposed

On the third-term issue, John W. Davis, former Democratic candidate for the Presidency, testified before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee that two terms in the White House is enough for any man or woman. Breaking the tradition, he feels, would open the door to a White House tenure "limited only by the ambition" of the tenant.

Dr. Theodore Graebner, Professor of Philosophy at Concordia Seminary, Lutheran, St. Louis, testified that a third term leads toward dictatorship, and that dictatorship inevitably curtails religious freedom.

The New Jersey Federation of Labor endorsed the third term.

The New York Times, independent Democratic newspaper and twice supporter of Mr. Roosevelt, publicly came out for Mr. Willkie this week. The Times has long supported his utilities policies. Reasons for shifting from Mr. Roosevelt were copiously documented and elucidated. Some of them are:

1. Mr. Willkie is better fitted to handle the industrial mobilization without which national defense cannot be adequate.

2. Mr. Roosevelt's fiscal policies have "failed disastrously."

3. At a time when Democratic processes are being abandoned abroad, it is especially vital not to depart from the tradition of two-term rotation in the Presidency.

4. Mr. Willkie understands the liberalism that can release productive energies while not losing the benefits bought at great cost through the New Deal's philosophy of scarcity, restricted production and distributed poverty.

In California, Mr. Willkie sought to win over a State that is a "must" for a victorious Presidential candidate.

The Gallup Poll recorded gains for Mr. Roosevelt just before the Willike tour began.

Japan in Indo-China

Under pressure from Tokyo, the Vichy Government hesitated on the brink of yielding to demands for landing of Japanese troops in French Indo-China. Negotiations in Hanoi regarding terms were broken off once, then resumed. Japan appeared to be moderating its tone. Asking the Western world not to judge too harshly, Vichy pointed out that France is "all alone" in the Orient. Britain has little energy for use so far from home, and the United States remains in a less than sufficient stage of opposition to expanding Nippon.

Japan began evacuating its nationals from Indo-China. The Government of Free China has declared its intention of resisting by arms, so that Indo-China may become a major battlefield.

Tokyo's apparent aims are twofold: 1. To flank China and try to end the hinterland resistance of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. 2. To establish a base for further expansion toward the Netherlands East Indies and the South Pacific.

French 'War Blame'

A strange assortment of French political and military figures—the Gentleman-Socialist Léon Blum, the static-Strategist Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Edouard Daladier, Premier when war began, and pro-British Paul Reynaud—assembles in Riom for a trial stranger than phantasy.

Nazi Germany, rather than France, supplies the only setting that would at least be consistent with the event. Behind actions of the Vichy Government in this case the hand of Berlin pulls wires with little attempt at concealment.

The charges mix two themes: 1. That France never should have joined Britain. 2. That preparations for war were inadequate.

Freedom in Exile

"Prinjesdag," the Hollanders call their Day of Freedom. Each third Tuesday in September Queen Whilhelmina leads her people as they celebrate the winning of independence in 1648. This year was no exception, even though the Queen in exile had to officiate in embattled London. Her Nazi-occupied country had to dispense with the colorful ceremony—Queen Wilhelmina in her gold coach, riding to open Parliament in the Ridderzall at The Hague. But at home and in exile, Hollanders dedicated themselves to a rebirth of freedom.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, symbol of free Poland in its post-1918 period, reportably obtained permission to cross unoccupied France and Spain on his way to the United States.

Argentine Embargo

Washington sought to fathom this week the meaning of Argentina's action in refusing import licenses for United States goods. Some suspensions are for 15 days; others for 30. The future remains uncertain. Argentina cites the need to conserve dollar exchange.

Mexico observed its Independence Day with an outspoken pledge of Pan-American solidarity by President Cardenas.

Leopold Stokowski returned to New York with his All-American Youth Orchestra after a South American tour, during which 21 concerts and 17 radiocasts were given.

—Hutton, The Philadelphia Inquirer
The Call of the First Assistant Lion Tamer

—Carlisle, Des Moines Register
That Just Won't Stick, Henry

—Herblock, Saint Paul Pioneer Press
"Okay"

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Signed the Selective Service Act and proclaimed Oct. 16 as registration day for all males from 21 to 35 years, inclusive.

Attended the services for Speaker William B. Bankhead in the House and went to the services held in Jasper, Ala.

Proclaimed Oct. 11 as General Pulaski Memorial Day; last Sunday in September of every year as Gold Star Mother's Day, and week beginning Oct. 6 as Fire Prevention Week.

Signed the Wheeler-Lea Transportation bill to unite control of all common carriers, except airplanes, under the Interstate Commerce Commission; also a bill authorizing the construction in New York Harbor of a $10,000,000 super-dry dock.

Made addresses at the bicentennial celebration of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received an honorary degree; inspected Army, Navy and Marine facilities in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

Senate: approved final conference report on Burke-Wadsworth Conscription bill, 47 to 25.

Passed 46 to 22 the Excess Profits Tax-Plant Amortization bill. approved legislation to insure Social Security benefits to drafted men; approved 14 amendments to the Agriculture Adjustment Act.

Confirmed nomination of J. F. T. O'Connor to California Judgeship.

House: Approved final conference report on Burke-Wadsworth bill, 232 to 124.

Elected Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas as Speaker.

Passed bill appropriating $336,000,000 for housing conscription Army. Sent Excess Profits bill to conference.

Departments: War Department awarded contracts worth $196,156,126 for airplanes, construction work and supplies to nearly 100 concerns.

Navy Department named new board to report on immediate use of air-naval bases acquired from Great Britain.

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Hoot, Mon! Italians Claim Scotch Golf Third-Handed

ROME, Sept. 21 (AP)—Italians are now told that golf is an ancient Roman game and that the Scots got it third-hand.

The sports paper Il Littoriale, noting that Fascist youths were playing golf, declared it should be realized that it first was played by the Etruscans and in Umbria; spread centuries later to the Low Countries, where the Flemish called it "kolf" and then found its way to the British Isles.

Roosevelt at Philadelphia: Partial Text of Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21—President Roosevelt, in his speech at the Bicentennial Celebration of the University of Pennsylvania yesterday, said in part:

This is a strange period of relapse in the history of the civilization of the world—for in some lands it has become the custom to burn the books of scholars, and to fix by Government decree the national forms of religion, morality, and culture. . . .

With the gaining of our political freedom came the conflict between the point of view of Alexander Hamilton, sincerely believing in the superiority of government by a small group of public-spirited and usually wealthy citizens, and the point of view of Thomas Jefferson, an advocate of government by representatives of all the people, an advocate of the universal right of free thought, free personal living, free religion, free expression of opinion and, above all, the right of free universal suffrage.

Many of the Jeffersonian schools were frank to admit the high motives and disinterestedness of Hamilton and his school. Many Americans of those days were willing to concede that if government could be guaranteed to be kept always on the high level of unselfish service suggested by the Hamiltonians there would be nothing to fear. For the very basis of the Hamiltonian philosophy was that through a system of elections every four years, limited to the votes of the most highly educated and the most successful citizens, the best of those qualified to govern could always be selected. . . .

On candidates and on election issues, I would rather trust the aggregate judgment of all the people in a factory—the president, all the vice-presidents, the board of directors, the managers, the foremen, plus all the laborers—rather than the judgment of the few who may be financially interested. On such questions the aggregate total judgment of a farm owner, the farmer and all the farm hands will be sounder than that of the farm owner alone.

I would rather rely on the aggregate opinion, on matters affecting government, of a railroad president, its superintendents, its engineers, foremen, brakemen, conductors, trainmen, telegraphers, porters and all the others, than on the sole opinion of the few in control of management, or the principal stockholders. . . .

Today in certain quarters there are, I regret to say, demands for a return of government to the control of those few, who, because of business ability or economic omniscience, are supposed to be just a touch above the average of our citizens. As in the days of Hamilton, we of our own generation should give them all credit for pure intention and high ideals. Nevertheless, their type of political thinking could easily lead to government by selfish seekers for power and riches and glory. For the great elite, curtailment or even abolition of free elections might be adopted as the means of keeping them in power.

I can never forget that some well-meaning people have even recently seriously suggested that the right to vote be denied to American men and women who through no fault of their own had lost their jobs and, in order to keep the family and the home going, were working on works relief projects.

As long as periodic free elections survive, no set of people can permanently control government. In the maintenance of free elections rests the complete and enduring safety of our form of government.

No dictator in history has ever dared to run the gantlet of a really free election. . . .

A generation ago people had scarcely given thought to the terms "social security," "minimum wages" or "maximum hours." It is only within recent years that government has given its attention in a serious, effective way to the insurance of bank deposits, to soil conservation, relief to farmers and to farm tenants, development of cheap electric water power, reclamation of soil by proper use of water and forests; to the prevention of fraud and deceit in the sale of securities; to the assurance of the principle of collective bargaining by workers in industry; to Government assistance to the blind and the handicapped; or to the need of taking care of elderly people without throwing them into the poorhouse. . . .

Eternal truths will be neither true nor eternal unless they have fresh meaning for every new social situation.

It is the function of education to provide continuity for our national life—to transmit to youth the best of our culture which has been tested in the fire of history. It is equally the obligation of education to train the minds and the talents of our youth; to improve, through creative citizenship, our American institutions in accord with the requirements of the future.

We cannot always build the future for our youth; we can build our youth for the future. . . .

This is no time for any man to withdraw into some ivory tower and proclaim the right to hold himself aloof from the problems and the agonies of his society. The times call for bold belief that the world can be changed by man's endeavor, and that this endeavor can lead to something new and better. No man can sever the bonds which unite him to his society simply by averting his eyes. He must ever be receptive and sensitive to the new; and have sufficient courage and skill to face novel facts and to deal with them.

If democracy is to survive it is the task of men of thought, as well as men of action, to put aside pride and prejudice; and with courage and single-minded devotion—and above all with humility—to find the truth and teach the truth that shall keep men free.

We may find in that sense of purpose, the personal peace, not of repose, but of effort, the keen satisfaction of doing, the deep feeling of achievement for something far beyond ourselves, the knowledge that we build more gloriously than we know.

Boy's Safety Main Concern In Kidnaping

HILLSBOROUGH, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP)—The safety of kidnaped Marc de Tristan, Jr., was placed ahead of all other considerations today as the 3-year-old boy's wealthy family uncompromisingly declared its readiness to meet the abductor's $100,000 ransom demand.

F. B. I. agents and local police withdrew fro mthe pretentious de Tristan home in this exclusive little peninsular community, tucked away in the coastal hills 20 miles south of San Francisco, and gave the family a free hand in establishing contact with the kidnaper.

In a 600-word, typewritten note dropped where the boy was seized yesterday, the de Tristans were directed to get in touch with the kidnaper through an advertisement inserted in a San Francisco newspaper. This was done.

Was Out for Airing

Little Marc, son of Count and Countess Marc de Tristan and stepgrandson of Louis Shattuck Gates, President of the Phelps Dodge Corp., was out for an airing with his nurse, when the kidnaper drove up in a car and roughly carried him away. The nurse was knocked to the ground when she tried to save the boy. In her futile struggle she knocked off the man's gray hat. It is expected to be a valuable clew in trailing him later.

The chubby, curly-haired lad was spedeed away in a dark sedan, pursued ineffectively for some distance by Albert Williams, a Negro chauffeur, who drove up in a station wagon just as the kidnaper fled. Persons in the neighborhood managed to catch a gligmpse of part of the license number.

The kidnaper was descriped by the nurse as a husky, dark-skinned man with a prominent hook nose, about 48 or 50 years old.

Finding New Aluminum Source Outstanding Defense Triumph

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — While turbines throb in the Tennessee Valley, turning out hydro-electric power for the Aluminum Company of America plants near Knoxville and other national defense industries, test tubes are taking on new importance.

Research workers of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who long have been best known for the implements they designed and processes they developed for agriculture, now are stepping into the spotlight with discoveries intended to help national defense.

Outstanding so far is the discovery of a Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate, John H. Walthal, a chemical engineer, who has been working on the idea of a new source of aluminum, ever since he joined TVA in 1935. Mr. Walthal has at last perfected the process of obtaining alumina, aluminum's intermediate material, from a certain kind of white clay which is abundant in the Tennessee Valley. The new process is described as simple, and the supply of clays so plentiful that it can be mined with steam shovels.

Proving and Simplifying

Ever since Mr. Walthal discovered the method he has been busy proving and simplifying it. He has been assisted by Dr. Harry A. Curtis, internationally known chemist and a TVA consultant, and by Arthur Miller, head of TVA's chemical engineering division.

For display purposes Mr. Walthal has completed the process by converting small quantities of alumina, after its extraction from the clays, into pig and sheet aluminum at the Wilson Dam pilot plant in Alabama.

Much bauxite ore now is imported by the United States from Dutch and British Guiana. In the United States the main source has been Arkansas.

Other discoveries have been quietly made, almost unnoticed until "Uncle Sam" began to look around for what he could rely on in national defense if necessary. For seven years TVA's industrial engineers, geologists, chemical and mechanical engineers, and technicians in many other fields had been investigating and testing out specific ways through which the income of the area could be raised by the more extensive processing of the raw materials resources now available. They studied amounts available, estimated costs and conducted experiments concerning specific uses in industry. Production costs were determined at pilot plants.

David E. Lilienthal, a TVA director, in a talk to businessmen reecntly revealed for the first time some of the results. "As a result of this backlog of practical information," he said, "we are in a position to render considerable assistance in the present emergency.

Other Discoveries

"The TVA and the agencies with which it is co-operating have developed certain new uses for minerals. We have a new method for refining domestic talc so that it could be used as a substitute for imports in both the electrical and ceramic industries. We have information concerning deposits of olivine, which can be used as a refractory in the steel industry. We have studied the extent and locations of kyanite deposits; it can be used as a refractory, and as a raw material for airplane sparkplugs. Promising preliminary results have been obtained in processing olivine as a source of magnesium, a metal used along with aluminum in airplane construction. It is worthy of note that the present production of magnesium in the United States is very small, 3,600 tons a year. German production is reported to be about 40,000 tons a year.

"Businessmen who will carry a heavy responsibility in the expansion of manufacturing for defense will be interested to learn that TVA has developed some substitutes for high-grade raw materials, substitutes which can take their places for certain uses. The supply of cork from Spain, for instance, is largely shut off. Our technicians have tested a method of treating a mineral known as vermiculite so that it will serve as a good substitute for cork insulation. We have obtained promising results in developing a process in our laboratories at Muscle Shoals by which manganese might be produced economically from certain low-grade ores. Most high-grade manganese ores are imported. We have investigated deposits of low-grade, short-fibered asbestos, the use of which would make it possible to conserve the limited supply of long-fibered asbestos."

Tax on Men Bachelors To Aid Bachelor Women

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP) — Tax the Bachelors League, Inc., set out Sept. 18 to penalize financially those men who have escaped a marital state for at least 36 years of their lives.

Beneficiaries of the penalizing process would be those women who also have failed to marry in the same length of time.

The Los Angeles League took on official status with the filing of articles of incorporation and listed as one of its objectives to campaign for increased income taxes to penalize older bachelors (over 36); such revenue to be used for the relief of needy "bachelor women," (over 36).

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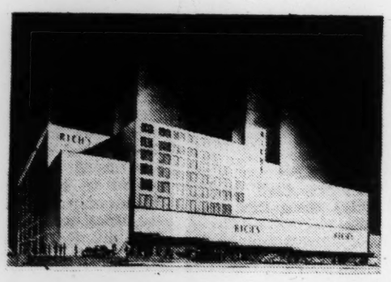

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Washington Sideglances

Another nonpolitical tour—Why the President takes trips—Within the law—Fashions in campaign badges—Fifty-fifty on the draft—A slow start towards dictatorship.

By The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau

Inspector II: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced at a press conference this week that her only "swing around the country" this fall will be for the purpose of visiting her five children.

Recalling that most of the President's jaunts this fall have come under the head of "inspection tours," a reporter spoke up:

"Are you going to inspect your children, Mrs. Roosevelt?"

The President's wife laughingly said she guessed she was.

Whitening the White House: One reason the President goes away from the White House so frequently these days is because of the house-painting job that's going on there.

The mansion is just now getting its biennial coat of paint, necessary for its preservation and for living up to its name. The job takes about two months. Right now the "Eleanor Blue" scaffolding is over the front portico.

No Bribe: "Don't open till tomorrow," was the warning on a farewell gift presented to Harry L. Hopkins by his colleagues in the Department of Commerce.

There's a rule, it seems, forbidding Government clerks giving gifts to their superiors, but Mr. Hopkins' associates figured it would be all right to present their gift a few hours in advance of his retirement, as long as he didn't open it until after midnight.

Inside was a new silk dressing gown to be used when he's resting up from his new duties as custodian of President Roosevelt's Hyde Park Library.

See, Boss?: Cause for considerable amusement are two campaign buttons that have made their appearance here. One reads:

"Wendell Willkie for President of Commonwealth and Southern." The other: "Franklin D. Roosevelt for ex-President."

The inventors term them "bosses' buttons," because the boss passing down a factory line might not notice the deception.

The "for" on the first and the "ex" on the second are so small they can hardly be read.

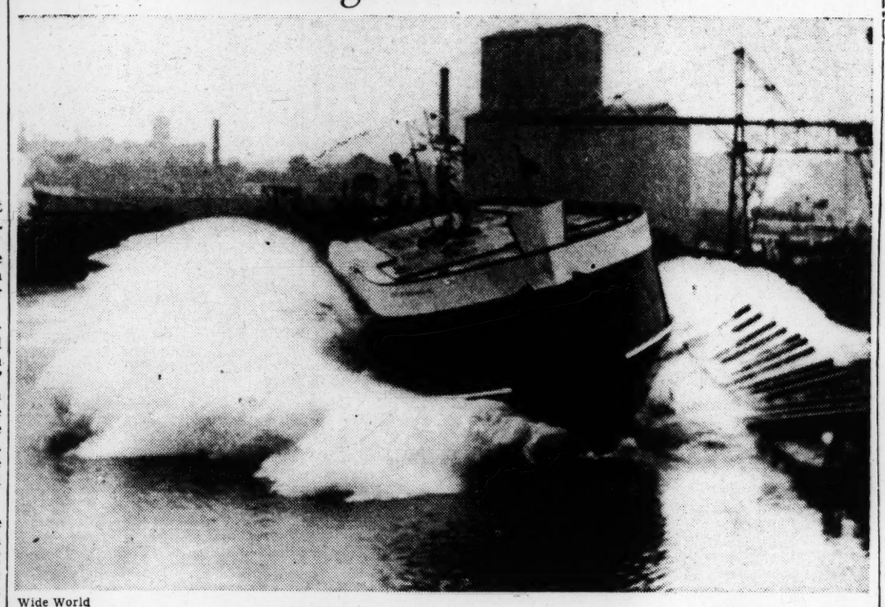
Another Badge: And there was the Chicago Convention badge which read, "Draft Roosevelt" in big type, followed by this small type addition: "And he will draft you!"

It can't happen here: Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador, speaking as an "impartial student of American political institutions for 30 years," is telling Americans that there is no danger of dictatorship in their country.

Says he: "The President of the United States, who is probably one of the most powerful rulers in the world, cannot carry his own Dutchess County during all the eight years of his administration. Nor can he successfully alter the date of Thanksgiving Day."

Note: Although President Roosevelt has designated Nov. 21 as Thanksgiving Day this 15 states will still celebrate on the last Thursday of the month.

'Floating Railroad Tracks'



Wide World

World's Largest Car Ferry Launched

There was plenty of foam and flying scud when the City of Midland, flagship of the Pere Marquette Railway Company's Lake Michigan fleet, struck the water of the Manitowoc River in a ceremonious launching at Monitowoc, Wis., recently. The City of Midland will carry freight cars to and from various Great Lake ports. It has a greater capacity than any similar type ship.

Save U. S. Children, Too, Aid Group Asks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Even as campaigns progress to feed and cloth or snatch from bombardment the children of Europe, the Save the Children Federation is entreating Americans to save America's menaced children, too—in particular, to save those children of the Appalachian Mountain and kindred regions which are threatened by the slower bombardment of ignorance, malnutrition and threadbare existence.

The Federation, American branch of the 20-year-old Save the Children International Union in Geneva, would, however, cope with the vast humanitarian needs on both sides of the Atlantic. To this end it has launched a two-fold appeal, seeking on the one hand funds sufficient to care for 10,000 child refugees in Britain for the duration of the war and on the other sufficient quantities of clothing and money to double the assistance rendered last year to the rural public school children of the Appalachian and other isolated regions of the United States.

In America, spokesmen said today, the Federation finds its greatest challenge in the 205 mountain counties of the southern Appalachian Mountains, where 5,000,000 children need welfare service, clothing, books, desks, and nourishing food and where the Federation's past experience has convinced it that the best avenue of approach to social betterment for neglected rural youth is the public school.

Saving the children of the world, the spokesman declared, is saving the civilization of tomorrow. The child refugees of Europe—British, Polish, Belgian, Dutch, French, Czechoslovakian—will be among the men and women who will shape the future destinies of Europe. Therefore, he argued, it is to the interest of all that their minds be not poisoned nor their Christian and cultural future dwarfed.

Enlightened Self-Interest

For America, assistance to its rural children was characterized as nothing more than enlightened self-interest. With the growth of population in the cities almost stationary, as revealed by the new census, it is the rural areas which will produce the population increase, it was stressed.

For the Federation's European relief program it has built up an arrangement whereby persons in the United States may in a sense "adopt" a child evacuee for the war's duration, dispatching funds to Europe by cable and choosing the child for "adoption" from "photocards" assembled by the Federation. Adoptions may be arranged in Britain for as little as $2.50 a month, assuring food, clothing, shelter, and other essential care to the child there. The cost of adopting a child on the Continent is set at $5 a month.

The American program calls for extension of the Federation's services, which have in eight years spread through the Appalachians and centered in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and West Virginia, but which also include the pine belt of New Jersey, the coal region of southern Illinois and the rural labor sections of the Imperial and San Joaquin Valleys of Southern California.

In these areas 100,000 pounds of usable clothing were distributed last year, which adds up to 100,000 garments and a big quantity of shoes for destitute children. Experience has taught the Federation that five garments a year on the average will make school attendance possible for a needy child. Fifteen desks and 87,000 books were likewise distributed to schools formerly without libraries, the children of which sat on benches, kegs, and boxes.

Free School Lunches

The American program emphasizes "help to self-help." Home economics training is woven into the preparation of free school luncheons. The repairing of clothing becomes a sewing project, and school gardens have been inaugurated as a source of vegetables for canning for the winter's hot-lunch program, seeds being furnished by the Federation. Demonstration schools—120 of them in five States. The Federation's aim is to show educational authorities that children habitually will attend school provided they have shoes and clothing, a hot lunch, and a teacher who will visit their homes.

Indicating that much remains to be accomplished is a report presented recently summarizing evidence gathered in nine counties by local school superintendents to the effect that lack of clothing and shoes was keeping 21 per cent of the school-age population, or 16,150 children, at home. Remedial collaboration is being inaugurated in many instances between the Federation and such agencies as the Parent Teachers Association, local county health units, the Work Projects Administration, the Red Cross, and the American Legion.

The Save the Children Federation stems from the international Save the Children Union, conceived in compassion for the plight of child refugees in Europe at the close of the World War and founded in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1920.

Nation's Population Center Shifts Slightly Eastward

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The population center of the United States has moved eastward for the first time in history, preliminary census figures indicated yesterday.

Experts said it would be several months before the exact location could be fixed, but, as far as they could tell from early figures from almost every State in the Union, the center would be several miles southeast of its 1930 location which was 2.9 miles northeast of Linton, Indiana.

They based their calculations primarily on the fact that while the total population of the United States apparently gained between 7 and 8 per cent, the South Atlantic States gained 12.5 per cent.

The Census Bureau already has compiled preliminary 1940 population totals for every State and for the Nation, but is guarding the figures for the last six States and the Nation with unusual secrecy until their scheduled release this week end.

See 7.5 Per Cent Gain

Meanwhile, the most informed estimates place the national total at approximately 132,000,000, or about 7.5 per cent above the 122,775,046 count in 1930.

As indicated by the possible eastward movement of the population center, the 1940 census is expected to show many important shifts in the distribution of people—changes which may alter substantially the apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives.

Figures so far available point toward these general conclusions:

The South Atlantic States apparently have had the largest numerical population gain.

The Pacific States lead in percentage gain.

The Midwest States from North Dakota to Oklahoma, inclusive, have lost population.

The New England States have gained a little, but less than the national average.

Little Change Likely

Wherever the center of the Nation's population moves, the experts said, it is not likely to be many miles and probably will stay in Indiana where it has been since 1890.

At the time of the first census in 1790—with virtually all of the country's inhabitants living along the Eastern Seaboard—the center of population was 23 miles east of Baltimore. Since then, westward migration has moved east of Baltimore. Since then, the point steadily westward, generally about 50 miles a decade. It reached Columbus, Ind., in 1890 and since has moved only 87 miles.

Census officials said that they computed the center of population by a complicated mathematical formula, which showed what is technically known as the "center of gravity" of the population. They said that this meant that the result of their calculations was determined not only by the number of persons in each section of the country, but also by the density of population in different sections.

U. S. Bar Group Urges Caution In Loans to Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Before the United States grants loans to South American nations from the vast resources voted to the Export-Import Bank for that purpose by Congress, the policies pursued by debtor countries should be taken into consideration as vital elements for or against such loans, according to a report to the Federal Bar Associations of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut by Bernard A. Grossman, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on International Law. Mr. Grossman recommends that all aspects of countries applying for loans should be surveyed.

Security should be provided by the Government receiving the loan, by customs receipts, attaching taxes, applying assets already in the possession of the United States or limiting Government expenses or other method, according to Mr. Grossman. In this connection the report specifically calls attention to the action of the Cuban Congress in passing a bill, signed by the President, authorizing the contracting of a loan of $50,000,000. The report found this move "disquieting," recalling that the Cuban Government repudiated its $60,000,000 public works gold bonds in 1934 which were held in this country to the extent of $40,000,000.

"Let it not be forgotten that the earlier loan agreement of 1930 was sanctified by the then Cuban Government by every assurance and certification a Government can offer," he continued. "Let it not be forgotten that the earlier loan agreement of 1930 hung precariously between default and repudiation until 1938 when the Cuban Government converted the bonds in question into a new issue, yielding creditors less interest and saving the Government over $500,000 a year."

"This matter of foreign loans has reached stupendous proportions. Latin-American Governments owe us almost two billion dollars. They are in default on $1,260,000,000 of this. I speak of this discouraging situation first because they are debtors with a capacity to pay. Cuba, for example, received advantages under a reciprocal trade treaty (1934) on sugar duties, which economists evaluated as worth $50,000,000 per year.

"I bring these matters up without rancor or resentment. I feel it is a wholesome thing to divorce the business of foreign loans from the realm of economic and political make-believe and put it on a basis of reality, corresponding to its importance. Outstanding uncollected debts of over $7,000,000,000 due us from foreign Governments are important."

Mr. Grossman recommended that his statement and suggestions be forwarded by the Association to appropriate Government officials, including the Export-Import Bank at Washington.

Oldtime Serfs Called Freer Than Germans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Labor regimentation in the Third Reich has now reached a point where the German worker of today has less freedom than the serfs of the Middle Ages and there is little likelihood of a substantial restoration of his freedom, according to a survey undertaken for the Brookings Institution by Dr. L. Hamburger, formerly professor of labor legislation at the University of Geneva.

The German worker today is employed entirely at the will of the State, according to Dr. Hamburger. He is attached by law not only to a particular industry, but to a particular job, and in practice changes of jobs are permitted only when it is to the interest of the State.

The survey points out that this regimentation was a gradual development in which the Nazi Party slowly but surely extended its now all-powerful control. It began in an effort to end unemployment, then passed into the phase of armybuilding and then into the stage where it was necessary to conscript workers for agriculture.

The labor program effected a wholesale closing down of small independent businesses and the transfer of such business men to the rank and file of workers, the survey continues. This program began with reducing the number of peddlers and itinerant salesmen, and was broadened to include shopkeepers and independent artisans. Many independent artisans operating small establishments found their employees ordered to other work, and as no substitute employees were provided, they were impelled to close up shop and take employment offered by the Government office. By July of 1939, 100,000 independent artisans had been made industrial workers and the transfer of altogether 500,000 was officially forecast.

The author expresses doubt that peace will bring additional restoration of the German worker's freedom. He predicts that some of the rigors of the system will be modified, but says the suppression of this freedom is but part of the regimentation of the nation as a whole, resting on a fundamental philosophy in which war itself is but a mere incident.

Burke Request Snags Senate As Early Adjournment Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Congress is busily clearing its decks of defense legislation, though with no certainty that it will be able to adjourn in another week.

Before it hit a snag yesterday in the demands of a group headed by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska for consideration of the highly controversial Walter-Logan bill providing for judicial review of rulings by administrative agencies of the Government, the Senate was sailing smoothly through last-minute agreements with the House on important legislation.

Among other actions, it:

Passed and sent to the White House a resolution appropriating $338,263,902 for housing construction at military posts, chiefly to take care of those to be conscripted under the newly-enacted Burke-Wadsworth Act.

Adopted the conference report on the bill expanding the resources of the Export-Import Bank by $500,000,000 for "economic defense" loans to South American nations.

Orders for Tanks

Downtown, meanwhile, the War Department took steps to get the Army tank procurement program fully under way by placing orders totaling $75,758,245 with three manufacturers. The tanks ordered are medium and light vehicles, suitable for the present carrying capacity of the nation's bridges.

The orders went to the American Locomotive Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and the American Farm & Foundry Co.

The Army also entered into contracts for large amounts of powder and ammunition with 17 companies and agreed to advance the Stone & Webster Engineering Co., of New York, $10,863,000 for construction of a new explosives manufacturing plant at Wilmington, Ill.

The Navy Department announced orders for new motor torpedo boats, patrol boats and ordnance material totaling approximately $41,000,000.

Civil Service Pressure

Pressure for consideration of the Wagner-Logan bill forced postponement of a vote by the Senate on the Ramspeck bill, giving the President authority to blanket into the civil service nearly 200,000 federal employees whose jobs are now subject to patronage. This bill, already passed by the House, is being pushed by the Civil Service Reform League, the National League of Women Voters and other groups interested in extension of the merit system in government.

The Senate also finished up congressional action on a bill barring transportation of prison-made goods, with a few exceptions, in interstate commerce. The bill now goes to President Roosevelt for his signature.

A resolution introduced by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R.) of Massachusetts, asking the President to inform the Senate whether the United States gave anything besides 50 overage destroyers to Great Britain in return for naval and air bases in the Western Hemisphere, was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for considsideration.

Returning from a flying inspection trip of the United States Fleet and its base facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, was full of praise for Navy ships, planes and men. With 7,000 on its waiting list, the Navy, he believes, is not likely to have any trouble obtaining recruits, even when the draft starts.

Odd Fellows Orphanages To House War Refugees

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 21 (AP)—The 116th convention of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows decided to open I. O. O. F. orphanages, wherever feasible, to child refugees from the European war. Heretofore, only orphaned children of Odd Fellows were eligible for admission to the order's 65 homes.

End War Aid 'Pettifoggery,' White Appeals to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—An appeal to the majority and minority leaders of both branches of Congress to quit "pettifoggery" in politics and to free the question of American aid to Britain, was made public today by William Allen White, National Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Identical letters were addressed to Senators Albin W. Barkley and Charles L. McNary, and Representatives Sam Rayburn and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., in which Mr. White characterized American military action against the totalitarian powers as "inevitable" if Great Britain falls. He voiced the thought of his committee that "the people of the United States will deeply and effectively resent pettifoggery of any party or party leadership which may be responsible for the fall of Britain—not for the sake of the British, but because of the tragic immediate danger to our own Country."

"Nothing would give greater satisfaction to the American people than to wake up tomorrow morning and know that whatever American airplanes and bombers we can spare were en route to take part in American defense on the British sector of the totalitarian war that menaces the freedom of all mankind," Mr. White said.

Sure of Public Sentiment

The American people, regardless of party, endorsed President Roosevelt's recent destroyer trade with Britain, Mr. White recalled, adding 58 prominent Americans of both parties had subsequently signed a statement expressing "unqualified" support for the President's action. His committee has "evidence" justifying the belief that similar backing will be given the President by citizens of all parties in extending "every possible safe, legal material aid" to Britain, he said.

"By 'safe' aid we mean war material which the President's official naval and military advisors say we can spare," Mr. White wrote. "By 'legal' we mean again whatever such material the President's official legal counsellors may decide may be legally sold to Great Britain or properly transferred."

Britain Last Defense

Mr. White declared that "inevitable conflict" will result between this country and the dictator nations if Britain falls, leaving the United States alone to face the combined and vastly superior shipbuilding and airplane manufacturing capacities of the totalitarian powers and making preparedness "almost impossible."

Monterrey Presses Reform Crusades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — The City health department campaigns against pulquerias, or liquor taverns, continue in force. Five have just been closed, and a number of others given notice.

Street vendors are being checked to make sure they sell no marihuana cigarettes. Suspicious characters seemingly idle on the streets are also being checked as possible agents in the marihuana racket. It is reported that the majority of crimes of violence committed in the City, aside from crimes of jealousy, are committed by marihuana addicts.

'Fifth Columnists' Methods in U. S. Exposed in Newly Issued Pamphlet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—A loose-leaf brochure entitled "Footprints of the Trojan Horse," describing how totalitarian nations seek to undermine democracy in the United States and how other nations have been conquered by the development of disunity through propaganda, was released today by the Citizenship Educational Service, Inc., of which Theodore Roosevelt is Chairman.

The three effects of totalitarianism are the destruction of private enterprise and the enslavement of labor, the destruction of civil rights, and the stamping out of Christianity, the pamphlet, generously sprinkled with cartoons, declares. It tells a story of intolerance, treachery and mad ambition on the part of the German, Russian, Italian and Japanese dictatorships.

The pamphlet declares, however, that "no man or group of men can confuse, divide and conquer America if we are united in purpose."

"The traitors to democracy who seek to stir up panic and internal strife by setting neighbor against neighbor, group against group, religion against religion, cannot disrupt a Nation united in its democratic faith," it continues.

"The first line of defense of our country is in our own individual thoughts and actions. As we stand together with mutual respect for each other's rights in a united Nation of men and women devoted to liberty, we shall built here a people so strong that no power on earth will be able to destroy us. It is for us to be resolute in spirit against all the madness of tyranny in our contemporary world. This is the mission of America."

Frank Kingdon is Educational Director and Palmer Bevis is Executive Secretary of the Service which has headquarters at 122 East Forty-Second Street.

Village in Washington Does More Than Bit in Guard

POULSBO, Wash. (AP) — This North Kitsap County village of 1,000 residents did its big bit for national defense. Fifty-four of its young men went enmasse to Camp Murray and 49 of them were accepted for enlistment in the Washington National Guard. They will form the nucleus of a new, highly mechanized antitank unit.

The mass enlistments resulted in one store losing four of its clerks, left some fishing boat crews short handed and also handicapped other enterprises.

Carillon Accompanies Voices Of Singers for First Time Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first time in musical history, it is said, vocalists were heard with a carillon accompaniment when the Orange Blossom quartet sang with the world's largest carillon on Governor's Day at the Florida exhibit at the World's Fair here.

Singers for centuries have used the organ, the violin, the piano and many other instruments as accompaniments, but to date the carillon, mainly because of its physical unwieldiness, has been a solo instrument.

J. C. Deagan of Chicago, maker of this Gargantua of the bell world (75 bells in all) in Florida's tower, and J. Oliver Riehl, program direc of the Florida pavilion produced this musical arrangement after a series of experiments.

The exotic tropical garden of the exhibit was used as a pick-up point for the carillon accompaniment. The synchronization and recording of this unusual musical effect presents many difficulties, and marks a new step in broadcasting and recording technique.

Berkeley Draftees To Get Their Jobs Back

BERKELEY, Calif.—City employees here who enlist or are called to military service will not have to worry about jobs when they return to civilian life. For the City Council adopted an amendment to the civil service ordinance providing that such persons shall be restored to their positions following their honorable discharge from the service.

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New Reich Rising With Social Upheavals

Continued from Page 1

who gets the immediate tangible benefit.

The workers' millennium is still to come "after the war."

Actually Under Subsidy

Government equalization taxes sustain the industries such as shipping which must lie dormant during the war, thus protecting ownership of capital whether it is invested in profitable war industries or currently nonprofitable enterprise.

Industrial profits are largely being called back into plant improvements as a means of showing small net profit on balance sheets. But the position of ownership of capital is steadily improving to the advantage of the ownership class. The change is in the membership in this class rather than in its importance. The new party names appearing on the burnished brass doorplates in the Grünewald section of Berlin attest the continuing shift of ownership from the old economic aristocracy to the new.

The predicament of the middle trading classes which Naziism was ostensibly created to rescue is currently the most precarious. Recent regulations attempt to eliminate altogether empty shop windows which would advertise this fact. They are filled with window displays, either from neighboring establishments which still manage to remain in business despite the increasing scarcity of consumer goods, or, when nothing else is available, by Government displays.

Respite for Jews

The respite in Nazi zeal is most noticeable in current treatment of Jews. Their community leaders have been told to plan for the complete expulsion of all Jews from the entire Continent of Europe when the war is over. But for the time being they are tolerated as at no other time since the Nazis came to power. In Berlin alone, 15,000 Jews are utilized in manual labor at from 50 to 70 pfennigs per hour.

They are denied many advantages. They shop only from three to four o'clock in the afternoon. They obtain only the minimum rations with none of the additions given occasionally to Germans. A recent court decision denied them pay during vacations, but some do work and do receive their pay.

English bombing raids over Berlin have caused a new aspect to the treatment of Jews; officially, they are permitted to have air-raid shelters of their own, but must not enter the regular shelters. Many instances have occurred in which the German residents in apartment houses have invited the Jews to use the shelters. Frequently this has happened with the approval of most of the Germans. But often a single Nazi has raised an objection. In cases where space for a separate Jewish shelter has not been available, this has meant that the Jews remained in their own apartments during the raid.

Victims of Single Voice

In some cases one word of objection has excluded Jewish families from the only air-raid shelter in a building. Although most other residents were willing to share their security with a Jewish family, they were unwilling, or unable, to challenge the one Nazi who refused to tolerate a Jew.

The respite being enjoyed by some churches is largely because of the view that religion is an asset to Jewish morale and has therefore consistently resisted the anti-Christian trend of Naziism.

But more important than anything else in explaining the relaxation of revolutionary zeal within Germany is the fact that the extremists are busy in Poland, Holland, Belgium, and France seeking to inculcate "loyalty" to Germany among the conquered populations.

The Strassburger Neueste Nachrichten, the new German-language newspaper in Alsace, for example, has recently warned Alsatians against an attitude of "waiting" instead of immediately plunging into "loyal co-operation," with the new German civil authorities.

It warns particularly that this attitude of "waiting" must not become a principle. Where such warnings must be given one can easily read between the lines the zealous activity of those who would transform some of the conquered populations into Nazis at once.

Honor for Dutch Nazi

Already there have been street incidents in Holland which have produced new "martyrs" to the Nazi cause. A Dutch Nazi named Toz who was killed in a street riot was interred with honors which suggested his possible elevation to the status of Dutch horst wessel.

The Alsatians and the Dutch are thus absorbing the energies of those who formerly provided the motive power of the social and economic revolution at home. Therefore at home the German is living a little more quietly these days.

Capitalists numbering many new recruits among their ranks from the party rolls are strengthening their position quietly under cover of Propaganda Ministry blasts against English plutocracy, the Middle Class swallows the pill of progressive economic degradation more quietly because of the sugar coating of patriotic sacrifice in which it is dipped, and the laborer goes on working toward the regilded millennium ahead.

What will happen to the capitalists when the "boys" come home or if and when Doctor Ley begins to deliver on his promises to labor, is the basis for the most interesting speculation one can indulge in about the future of Nazi Germany.

U. S. Army Observers Found Britain Ready to Stick It Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 — Great Britain is stronger in the air than ever before and the chances of a Nazi invasion diminish each day, in the opinion of Brig. Gen. George Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division, United States Army.

General Strong, Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Chief of the General Headquarters Air Force, and Col. Carl Spaatz, Chief of the Plans Division of the United States Air Corps, have been in Great Britain for a month observing the situation there and returned here aboard the Yankee Clipper, of Pan American Airways, yesterday, confident that the British apparently are "quite prepared to stick it out."

"As yet no serious military damage has been done by the bombing," General Strong said. "Much property has been destroyed; there has been some interference with the operations of the railroads and, naturally, the air raids have caused a great deal of inconvenience. But, I repeat, there has been no serious military damage.

Docks Bombed

"The docks of the East End have been severely bombed and there have been some bad fires. Port activities have decreased considerably, but they have been decreasing over a period of several months. As for the effects of the bombing, if they were continued at the same rate as the last 10 days, the result probably would be serious."

General Strong voiced the thought that there would be no decision in the war this winter.

"I should say, from by observations, that the Royal Air Force is better off now in material and trained personnel than ever before in the past," he added.

Questioned about the wide difference between British and German claims in the official communiqués, General Strong found the English reports as accurate as it was possible to make them.

German Claims

"I can't say anything about the German claims because I haven't been in Germany," he said. "But from my observations and check up, I can say the British reports are substantially correct and when in error the mistake is usually on the conservative side."

General Strong said his observations had revealed no signs of pilot fatigue in the Royal Air Force and that only last Sunday he witnessed "a magnificent exhibition" of defensive work by a squadron of 12 fighter planes. Later he talked with the pilots, only one of whom showed any signs of fatigue. He voiced the opinion that Germany had used only about one-third of her air force against the English so far and that the largest number of airplanes the Nazis have sent against England in a single day was between 700 and 800.

When asked what he thought about the probability of a Nazi invasion of England, General Strong said that as long as gales were blowing in the channel an invasion seemed difficult, if not impossible.

"And each day that passes, bringing the severe winter weather closer, lessens the chances of an invasion," he added.

U. S. Experts Find Britain Holding Up Well in the War

Continued from Page 1

of analyzing the strength of Britain's military defenses.

Although admittedly land forces in Britain have not yet reached the peak attained by naval and air services they found that both in building up coastal defenses of all sorts against invasion and in organizing the Army and Home Guard progress was marked and reassuring.

Terror Bombing Fails

In addition to these three major factors, the members of the American military and naval mission were able to see first-hand that the Nazis' terroristic bombing has failed to break or even shake the morale of the British people as a whole.

They saw enough of wanton damage of civilian property, hospitals, museums, and churches, to convince them that the Germans were trying hard to achieve this object, but that the people of Britain as a whole remain steady.

Britain's ability to resist invasion was also evident to American observers from the manner in which the R. A. F. has struck repeatedly and successfully at German invasion bases on the Dutch, Belgian and French coasts lately.

The fact that Herr Hitler has held off the long-heralded attack until now when the September equinox usually brings rough weather unsuitable for such an attempt, combined with the heavy damage undoubtedly done to barge concentrations in Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne seem to indicate that the Reichsführer has lost his earlier enthusiasm for the project.

Threat of Invasion

It is believed, however, that the Germans will maintain the invasion threat at least for another month or two, and that they will risk an attempt at invasion if they feel their prestige is too deeply committed for them to be able to avoid it.

There are several signs that the Germans are seeking to shift the center of operations during the autumn and winter southward and eastward to the Mediterranean and the Near East.

The conferences between Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and Signor Mussolini now under way in Rome are believed here to be definitely connected with intensification of the war in Africa. It is also believed that these talks, taken together with the visit to Berlin of Ramon Suner, Spanish Minister of the Interior, foreshadow the definite possibility of action in Spain against Gibraltar with a view to sealing the western end of the Mediterranean.

Revival of Anti-Red Pact

There seem to be some slight grounds for reports that Herr von Ribbentrop in his discussions with the Spaniards and Italians held out prospect of re-forming the old anti-Comintern pact.

Both Italy and especially Spain are reputed to be desirous of seeing Germany turn back on the Soviets, and the story is that Herr Hitler has received so little in the way of supplies and material which he hoped to get from Russia, and has been so annoyed by Russia's moves in the Baltic and the Balkans that he is now willing to consider revival of the anti-Comintern pact, possibly with the co-operation of Japan.

So far, however, there is hardly sufficient evidence to confirm this reported new trend.

There is, though, confirmation in London of the talks which have been going on in Washington regarding naval co-operation between Great Britain, the United States and Australia in the Pacific.

Common Aim in Defense

In fact there is a steady accumulation of evidence to show that collaboration of the English-speaking democracies for the common purpose of defense against dictatorial aggression whether in Europe or Asia is far more extensive than appears on the surface.

The members of the American commission of naval and military experts, which have now concluded their work here, constitutes one of these significant indications.

The whole picture falls into perspective when viewed as part of that "Principle of association of interests for a common purpose" which as Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced not long ago now forms the basis of Anglo-American relations.

Los Angeles Greets Willkie

Wide World

Even Film Stars Aren't Received Like This

When it comes to thunderous, cheering welcomes, the one accorded Wendell L. Willkie in Los Angeles was in a class by itself. The city turned out in force as the Republican standard bearer swept through the streets to continue his denunciations of the New Deal. Shown above is the huge throng which cheered Mr. Willkie as he came up Spring Street en route to the Los Angeles City Hall, where he delivered a short speech. The candidate is in the first car.

Straw Vote Sobers Willkie; Bans All Campaign Pauses

Continued from Page 1

diality of his large audiences. The only careful conclusion that can yet be drawn is that Mr Willkie is very much in this campaign, that he is commanding an attentive hearing and that whether out of this hearing he is winning many votes is uncertain, perhaps to remain uncertain until the election itself.

3.—All along the San Joaquin Valley up to Sacramento and to Berkeley yesterday the Republican candidate attracted heartening large crowds, but along with the cheers there were frequent jeers, but whether cheered or jeered, he brought out the crowds and he answered the hecklers with good nature and often to good effect. Whenever a taunting "We Want Roosevelt" placard appears in his audience he frankly calls attention to it and launches into a half dozen arguments to prove why the Nation doesn't want Mr. Roosevelt.

4.—Mr. Willkie is considerably sobered by the recent showing of the Gallup Poll and there are those who believe that its effect on the nominee will really prove helpful, that a more measured, reasoning, restrained and earnest appeal will be the most productive of confidence and popular support. That was the temper of his latest speeches and his audiences appeared responsive.

5. However, Mr. Willkie does not intend to soft-pedal his ideas nor to maintain a politician's silence on controversial issues. He made that clear when he said that he has been receiving a veritable bombardment of telegrams cautioning him to keep quiet on a lot of matters and in his own words, "Take it easy." Mr. Willkie said he did not intend to take it easy or to keep quiet, that he proposed to speak out his deep convictions, directly and pointedly.

6. It should be noted that the third term is becoming an even more transcendent issue in the Republican campaign and it may well prove to be the issue on which the election will turn. It has been a central theme of every trainside speech which Mr. Willkie has delivered during the past two days.

Thus, while President Roosevelt, speaking over the radio yesterday, was contending that a free election was a complete bar to dictatorship, Mr. Willkie, in his Fresno address was unwittingly debating this very issue with the President.

Cites Duties of Voters

"If there was ever a time in the history of this country," Mr. Willkie was declaring as several correspondents on his train were listening to him and Mr. Roosevelt at the same time, "when all of the arguments against the third term have a double force it is today.

"The basic argument against the third term, aside from the fact that it is one of our cherished traditions, is that any man who is President of the United States gathers into his hands enormous power, enormous power to re-elect himself, and that no matter how good a man's motives are, when he puts behind himself these forces and those men about him who want to have continuance in office, you are in danger of destroying American democracy.

"In every country of the World where democracy has passed out in the last several years, it has been the result of one man acquiring power. Or one man having acquired too much power, going out to seek to destroy the rest of the democracy of the World.

"So I don't want you to take this in any of those light spirits in which we frequently take these things, because I know of nothing that President Roosevelt, as the head of the Administration can do for you that I can't, and I think there are some things that I can do for you that he can't.

"Please remember, Republicans, Democrats, all of you, you are first, American citizens. Think long, think thoughtfully, think prayerfully before you vote for a third term because, basically the only difference between this way of life and the way of life lived in dictatorial states in this World is the concentration of power in the hands of one man.

"Don't be misled. You know it is so easy, so easy to follow the prejudicial arguments, but today we are facing the greatest test in this country that we have ever faced in preserving this democracy of ours.

"I plead with you. I beg of you, vote for me, vote against me, but vote thoughtfully."

Duce's March Into Egypt Risking All for 'Empire'

Continued from Page 1

their land as Alexander and Caesar did.

Even to keep in subjection the Arabs of Irak, Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Egypt would be a mighty undertaking. A few score thousand Arabs in Palestine have caused the British much trouble. A rising feeling of nationalism and a growing sense of solidarity make the Arabs more formidable than they have been at any time since they were conquered by the Turks centuries ago.

In addition to all this, it is not to be supposed that a strong nationalist Spain would retake Gibraltar and restore ancient prestige for the sake of Italy. Spain also has flaming imperial imbitions. It has an ancient glory as glittering as Rome's. It aspires to power and dominion as well as to control of the western Mediterranean. In fostering Spanish nationalism, the Duce is helping build a force that may well be dangerous to his Italy.

Still, all of these forces are merely secondary obstacles. Even if Signor Mussolini should be able to surmount them, he would find Great Britain, Germany, and Russia directly in his path. He could not cope with a single one of them alone. Of course, Germany is doing all it can to help Italy destroy Great Britain, and may later do the same with Russia.

Success in both undertakings is not inconceivable. But it would not further the restoration of ancient Rome.

A Dwarf Beside Germany

A German Empire that had crushed Great Britain, Russia, and France would have such prodigious power that Italy would seem a tiny dwarf beside it. It would be infinitely more dangerous to Italy than any existing state. If Signor Mussolini helps Herr Hitler to a final triumph, he will not only close every road to his "New Rome Empire," but will cause the eventual subjection of Italy to foreign control.

To see how extremely difficult Signor Mussolini's military task is one need only recall that it took Italy more than a year to take Tripolitania from Turkey, that in the World War Italy had only meager military successes, that Italy's victory in Ethiopia was that of an armed giant over a defenseless child and that Italian soldiers did not greatly distinguish themselves in the Spanish civil war.

Inferior to Caesars' Soldiers

The men trying to re-establish the Caesars' empire cannot be compared to the Caesars' soldiers. Those ancient legions, however, did not have to overcome a single great state at the height of its power. Tiny Greece had already humiliated Persia. Alexander had smashed it to bits. There was no European power at all—only unorganized barbarians. Egypt was the prey of every bold adventurer. So the Caesars' Rome had no foes such as the Duce faces.

Marshal Graziani would seem to be leading his men across desert sands on a hopeless errand. He may take Egypt—Napoleon did it at a stroke. Great Britain, like other Empires, might succumb. A few temporary successes may cause the populace of Rome to cheer as Napoleon was applauded for his African victories, but that will be only the beginning of defeat. As Italian soldiers move deeper and deeper into Middle Asia's sands, difficulties will be growing week by week, frustration seems inevitable, and, in the end, it may be expected that a weary impoverished Italy, shorn of imperial dreams, will either take commands from a triumphant German Reich or seek aid from a revived, united, democratic world.

Whether freedom or absolutism wins, the new Caesar seems bound to lose.

McNary Hits At New Deal's Farm Policy

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 21 (AP)—Senator Charles L. McNary, in his first major campaign address, charged today that the New Deal found "agriculture ill of a functional disorder" and "made the disorder chronic."

The Oregon Senator and Republican nominee for Vice-President spoke to a party rally in Exposition Park on the outskirts of Aurora and to a national radio (CBS) audience.

Announcing that he was speaking as a farmer who worked since childhood on the land his grandfather homesteaded almost a century ago, Senator McNary declared that the farmer had been frozen into a dependence on the Government, and added:

"The New Deal, it is true, has kept the farm population off the breadlines. That is not my idea of success. In the seven New Deal years, average farm income per farm has been only $1,124—including benefit payments; in the seven preceding years, it was $1,432.

Futile Attempt

"In its futile attempt to increase prices by withholding crops from the market, the New Deal now has on hand in government ownership and control 10 million bales of cotton, 500 million bushels of corn and 100 million bushels of wheat. I do not regard that as successful, especially as farm commodity prices on August 1, 1940, were in approximately the same range as on August 1, 1933.

"Actually, the basic farm problem is no nearer solution today than it was on March 4, 1933. The New Deal has reached none of its fundamental objectives. Its farm program is a thing of shreds and patches; settling nothing; merely putting off the day of reckoning."

Senator McNary said the New Deal was satisfied with its farm program and saw the aggregate improvement it had accomplished for the farmer a maximum aim. He said he saw it as a "minimum" and continued:

"I accept that program only as a stopgap substitute for something better until something better can be provided. And I assert, in full confidence, that the next Administration will be able to provide something better. . . .

"The next administration will not begin, as did the New Deal, with the notion that American economy is winding up; that it is in its dotage. . . . .The Republican Party and the next administration take direct issue with the concept of a shrinking economy. We propose to create greater abundance; not to strive for scarcity and devote our chief energy to planning how to distribute that scarcity. I have said that the farm problem is primarily one of markets. The New Deal, doubting that markets are expansible and that new markets may be found, has made little effort to find them."

Trade Treaties

Reciprocal trade treaties, the candidate declared, are not reciprocal, do not promote trade, and are not properly treaties. He said the "next administration undoubtedly will deal with foreign countries realistically" and "at the least, it will reserve to the American farm producer first access to his own market."

The "next administration," Senator McNary continued, "will further, by every means, seek to enlarge the American market for farm products—both by improving the consuming power of city consumers and also by encouraging the industrial uses of farm raw materials."

Stalin and Hitler Maneuver For Best Place in Sun

By William Henry Chamberlin

Former Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in the United States

Outwardly nothing has changed in Soviet-German relations since the signature Aug. 23, 1939, of the momentous pact of nonaggression, soon to work out in practice as a pact of mutual aggression. These two mastodon powers, one formidable in military might and industrial technique, the other powerful through sheer bulk and abundance of natural resources, are still officially friendly and are still sharing the spoils represented by the weaker nations of Eastern and Southeastern Europe.

Germany's acquisitions in this part of the world include the whole of the former Czechoslovakia, the western, more populous and more industrialized regions of Poland, and, in effect, the remains of shrunken Rumania, minus Bessarabia and Bukovina, which were seized by the Soviet Union, the Dobruja, which has just been taken over by Bulgaria, and the northern half of Transylvania, which has been assigned to Hungary. The virtual German protectorate over Iron Guard Rumania is especially significant because it insures control of the Rumanian oil wells, one of the key regions of Europe, from the standpoint of war economics.

The Soviet Union has now regained Russia's pre-war European frontier, apart from Finland and a part of central and western Poland. It has pushed beyond this frontier by acquiring Bucovina and Galicia.

Profitable to Both Sides

The Soviet-German understanding has worked out profitably for both sides, so far as territorial gains are concerned. Yet there has been a certain cooling in the atmosphere of this understanding. Neither side has taken any step that would be likely to provoke an overt breach. But eyes and ears that are adjusted to the nuances of the inscrutable Soviet foreign policy can recognize certain shifts of emphasis since the fall of France last June.

Josef Stalin's original calculation was that the war between Germany and France and England would be a prolonged struggle that would leave all the participants, victors and vanquished alike, greatly weakened and exhausted after the end. At the least he could count on substantial territorial gains in the course of the struggle. Perhaps at the end there would even be an upsurge of social revolution which would make it possible for him to extend his power over a considerable part of Central and Western Europe.

Aspect of Shadowboxing

Germany's quick victory on the continent upset this calculation. The Soviet dictator faced the awkward possibility that, if Great Britain should fall, his own turn would come next. Two small straws showed the way in which the wind was setting in the Kremlin. Soviet newspapers, definitely pro-German in the early months of the war, began to publish quite objective reports of the course of hostilities and reckoned with the possibility of a successful British resistance. And recently the British Communist Party issued a war manifesto which was not, like all the literature issued by the French Communists during the war, definitely defeatist in character.

At the same time German and Soviet moves on the checkerboard of Southeastern and Northeastern Europe began to assume an aspect of shadowboxing. The Soviet attainment of the strategic frontier line represented by the Carpathian Mountains after the annexation of Bucovina was balanced when Hungary, Germany's satellite, occupied the northern half of Transylvania. The German protectorate over Rumania is a riposte to the Soviet move into Bessarabia and the acquisition of the Dobruja by Bulgaria, where Soviet influence is very strong.

There has been no outward breach between the two dictatorships; but there is a significant maneuvering for position, for the most advantageous line of defense in the event of a future clash. The buffer states, Poland, Rumania, the Baltic countries, which formerly cut off direct contact between Germany and Russia have now been swept away or reduced to impotence. There is now in effect a common German-Soviet frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

This frontier may be extended in no very distant future to the Arctic Ocean. Soviet agents are engaged in stirring up Communist riots and disturbances in Finland—perhaps a prelude to further invasion. Germany is reliably reported to be fortifying Northern Norway—a move which could only be significant as a precautionary measure against the Soviet Union.

Sweden's Future Involved

If the Soviet Union should swallow up Finland (and that gallant and unfortunate country could scarcely hope to resist a second time, deprived of its strategic frontier and destitute of hope of support from abroad) Germany would very probably impose some kind of a protectorate on Sweden. From the beginning of the war it could be taken as axiomatic that Germany would never permit the oil of Rumania or the iron of Northern Sweden to pass outside its possession.

Europe's situation today presents obvious and striking analogies to the state of affairs when Napoleon was at the height of his power, after the power of Austria and Prussia had been broken at Austerlitz and Jena. Herr Hitler, like Napoleon, dominates the whole continent outside of Russia. Napoleon's road to Waterloo began with his disastrous march to Moscow in 1812 and Sir Stafford Cripps, England's Laborite Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is doubtless doing his best to see that no such chance is missed at the present time.

The analogy must not, however, be pressed too far. Hitler has means of attacking England directly which Napoleon lacked. And in this age of railways and motor transportation an invasion of Russia would be more technically feasible than it was in 1812.

The settlement of accounts between Germany and the Soviet Union will probably not take place while the issue of the great duel between Germany and Great Britain hangs in the balance. It may be postponed indefinitely. But the quiet preparations which are proceeding on both sides of the now long German-Soviet frontier are a sign of the times that is worth noting.

High-Power Explosive Is Stolen Near Denver

DENVER, Sept. 21 (AP)—Thieves broke into a large powder magazine near Denver, police disclosed yesterday, and stole a large quantity of high explosive.

Sergt. Oscar Willis, head of the bomb squad, said the theft occurred Wednesday. Federal agents and Army intelligence officers joined police in the search for the thieves.

Sergeant Willis said the explosive is of secret nature but is "one of the most deadly and devastating ever discovered." The magazine is owned by Buckley Brothers, agents for Dupont I. E. De Nemours and Company.

Boat's Captain, Steward Fined for Canal Kodaks

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Sept. 21 (AP)—The captain and a steward of the Japanese motorship Argentina Maru were fined a total of $125 on Sept. 19 for having a camera aboard while the vessel went through the Panama Canal.

Steward Kenji Miyazaki pleaded guilty to possessing the camera and Capt. Mikizo Yajikima admitted his failure to take possession of it as required by regulations. Magistrate C. G. Decker, on recommendation of United States Attorney William McGuigan, fined the steward $50 and the captain $75.

The officials agreed that although there was no evidence of any efforts to photograph the canal it was necessary to make the penalty enough to show intent of enforcing the regulation. It was the first such case.

Draft-Proof Suits Offered in Atlanta

By the Associated Press

Atlanta, Sept. 21

Two Atlanta stores announced a "money back if drafted" plan for the sale of fall clothes.

A receipt will be given the purchaser of each suit entitling him to return it in event of conscription by the Army and receive a refund of his money.

The plan does not apply to volunteers.

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Coolie Bends His Back That China May Survive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The man who has brought China through 5,000 years of recorded history again bends his back to the task of national survival.

He is the Chinese peasant, generally called coolie, the man-of-all-work who toils in his millions on the ancestral land now scorched before the latest of many invaders.

Morale among the millions is high, and China's leaders count on turning this "will-to-resist" into final victory against Japan.

In their struggle of self-defense Chinese have been compelled to adopt unfamiliar machines to meet an aggressor, using the latest weapons of mechanized warfare Now the outside supply of trucks, gasoline, guns, ammunition, and other manufactures is largely cut off from China except on the Russian frontier.

Turns to Native Crafts

Curtailed in machine imports, China turns to native crafts and to the secret of its ancient strength—manpower, patient, enduring—the coolie.

Soviet Russia still pours an undisclosed quantity of goods across the borders of interior Asia, beyond easy reach even of Japan's bombers. Aside from Russian supplies, China must look to itself since roads through French Indo-China and Burma have been closed.

Reports reaching here indicate that China's armies are not only being steadily enlarged, but that their leaders confidently expect to push the invaders out when opportunity occurs. To do that, China must make arms and supplies hitherto imported.

Can Go On Little Food

Manufactured goods of all kinds present a more serious problem to China than food, although the latter also is receiving urgent attention. Schooled in hardship due to floods and famines through the centuries, Chinese peasants can carry on literally with a handful of rice a day.

To meet the demand for machine products, China not only is multiplying its famous Industrial Cooperatives, but is fostering many private enterprises. Most of these are decentralized as a defense against air bombardment. Both small-scale and large-scale operations are being encouraged by loans and other special inducements.

Electric power plants, whose volume regulates the growth of large factories in most cases, are steadily stepping up production. In Szechwan Province, seat of Chungking, the provisional capital. total capacity before the war was 5,500 kilowatt hours.

Now there are many new stations, and one of these alone turns out 12,000 kilowatt hours at Chungking. This is one of five electric plants in Greater Chungking, serving the capital's decentralized industries.

Many Small Arsenals

Not only war materials, but general manufactures, are increasingly needed. A survey published by Guenther Stein in China Air Mail (Hong Kong) notes that stocks of consumers' goods are running low. Prices accordingly rise out of proportion with those of foodstuffs and other agricultural products.

Modern iron and steel furnaces did not exist in Szechwan before the war. Now there are more than a dozen in use. Several others are nearing completion.

Ammunition and small arms, the simple weapons of China's guerrilla and regular armies, are being turned out at hundreds of small arsenals. Medium and large arsenals in unoccupied China are far ahead of the number and quality that existed in all of China before the war.

Profits from native manufacturing are so alluring that investors are not overly concerned with whether the new industries will survive after hostilities cease. Suddenly, China finds itself in possession of a monopoly over its own market for manufactured goods. Japan, in closing the "Open Door" for outside imports to much of China, has opened the door to China's own producers.

Next to pioneering in industry, China's necessity is to improve reliable transport in the hinterland that now offers a base for survival and eventual counter-attack.

Motor trucks and oil are among the items most severely restricted by Japan's efforts to pinch China into submission by remote control. During the past year or more, Japanese armies have marked time except where they have cut supply lines in the south, and attempted to do so in the Northwest.

With characteristic ingenuity and traditional reliance on men more than machines, China is meeting the challenge with revivals of coolie transport services. In ancient times, human backs carried all loads in China except those that were pushed on crude wheelbarrows or loaded on donkeys, camels, and other beasts of burden. Human carriers are still a backlog of Chinese transport in most regions, even in cities. The latest demand, with trucks restricted, is for the carrying of an unprecedented volume on human backs.

Big Resource in Manpower

The drains on China's manpower thus are tremendous and increasing. But in manpower China possesses one of its most lavish resources, outnumbering the Japanese by at least four to one. In addition, China has the advantage of keeping its men on its own soil, while Japan must draw off the cream of its young manhood and send it off on costly expeditions several thousand miles from home.

Incidentally, Japan will face this problem more severely if attempts are made to occupy the Netherlands East Indies or other parts of East Asia. As long as China remains intact in the hinterland, with armies trained, armed, and eager to counterattack, Japan's wider dreams of empire are seriously hampered. Hence the apparent aim of Tokyo to reduce China with all speed by a flanking movement through French Indo-China.

China's worst foe in utilizing its manpower is opium. And Japan sedulously weakens the Chinese by sowing opium broadcast. Not only is this profitable to Japanese opium interests, but it has become a weapon of invasion. The weapon is two-edged, for many Japanese are falling into the same trap, with resultant decline of morale among officers and men.

Self-Reliance an Asset

Rigors of a soldier's life in China require scarcely more endurance than the jogging monotony of a carrying coolie's lot. Also, the new industries need men of both intelligence and strength, as well as women. But China is confident of finding what it needs within its own vast population and territory.

Self-reliance is the latest watchword, partially enforced by the temporary British desertion of support for China, and by the lack of large-scale American assistance.

Organization of a coolie carrying system on a large enough scale calls for careful co-ordination. A network of relay and rest stations must be established; deliveries must be reliable; urgent materials must be given preference; and costs kept low. Human carrying over long distances competes at a disadvantage with truck costs, even when coolie wages are trimmed to the survival level.

So Free China, its "will to resist" stronger with every new adversity, returns to its ancient, primitive ways that have enabled the nation to survive every attempt at conquest.

Canal Wrecked

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Royal Air Force bombers continued their nightly assaults on German-held channel "invasion" ports, setting new fires over an area extending from Dunkirk to Calais.

Spectators on the British shore could see the fires and the German antiaircraft defense bombs, but stated that the action did not approach the intensity of attacks carried out on three previous nights.

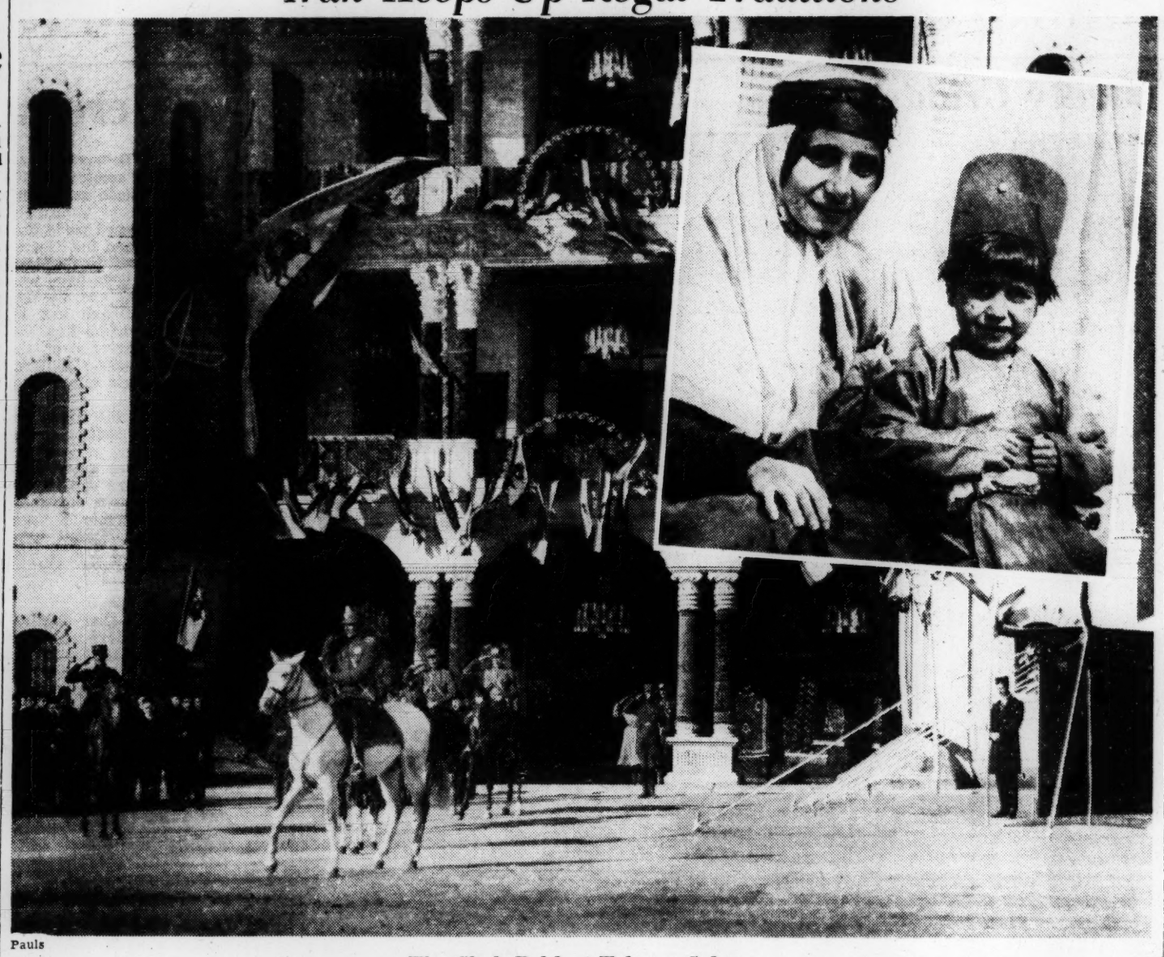
Meanwhile further details were given out by the British Air Ministry on attacks carried out by British bombers on widespread German objectives on the night of Sept. 19 and early Sept. 20.

Bent on burning out German "invasion arteries" at their roots, the Royal Air Force dive bombers, in the face of heavy rains, attacked for hours at the great aqueducts which carry the long Dortmund-Ems Canal over the River Ems near Munster. The Air Ministry said that they effectively disrupted the repair work which the Germans have been pressing following earlier attacks.

This was only one of a series of attacks on German road, railway, and water communication systems, on the channel ports, on airdromes in and out of Germany. From all these raids, the Air Ministry said, all British planes returned safely.

The British bombers were over familiar ground in their thrust at the long canal which runs from Dortmund to the German North Sea naval base of Emden.

Iran Keeps Up Regal Traditions



Pauls

The Shah Pahlevi Takes a Salute

His Imperial Majesty appears on a white horse at a ceremony at the Capital, Teheran. While the Shah rules with considerable dictatorial power over his country, his small and poorly equipped army does not allow him to exert much pressure on outside powers. Russia is one of his encroaching neighbors. A typical Iranian mother with her young son is shown in the inset. A Turkish pearl adorns his cap.

Iran's Vast Oil Stores Bring Land Near War

By Wallace Johnston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ABADAN, Iran—This relic of the once mighty Persian Empire, though far removed from the stage of Europe's war, nevertheless plays one of the more important roles in the conflict.

This is apparent as one walks the City's streets, lined with squalid and overcrowded native huts, suddenly to emerge upon the grounds of one of the big petroleum refineries from which pour yearly millions of gallons of gasoline—that product so vital to nations at war.

And lest Iranians forget that they are playing a vital part in the passive branches of the war, Iran's big neighbor to the north, Soviet Russia, gives constant warnings that a more active part may be waiting.

Beyond the mountains separating Iran from Soviet Armenia, the Russians are massed in numbers said to be far more than would be required to overrun Iran, and Iran's smaller neighbors, Iraq and Syria. Iranian reports state that at times the air is thick with Red parachute troops practicing along the border. And every once in a while Iranians are flurried by reports that the now overexpected invasion has already begun.

Many Russian Agents

It is held here that Joseph Stalin, Russia's dictator, will not allow the oil fields of the Near East to fall into the hands of Herr Hitler or Signor Mussolini, for the power he exercises over them now is oil, and any attempt on their part to gain independence in this essential will be balked by him if it is possible. Russian agents have flooded Iran. The Shah Pahlevi has protested to Moscow often enough to know that his is not a very effectual voice in the Red Capital.

Russia meanwhile has taken every opportunity to penetrate the country and prepare for any future action that might become necessary.

Such penetration has caused much concern to the Iranian Government, particularly since it is known that the Soviet agents are operating in the mountains where Iran's famous bandits still hold out.

If they so desired it is believed these bands of outlaws are almost strong enough to take over the Government. Mr. Stalin's agents have not been idle on the hills. And Shah Pahlevi's big concern is lest the bandits might be organized by an outside power, for as long as they are blazing at each other across the hills, as they do now, Iran is safe enough from at least that source.

Army Poorly Equipped

Iran has little with which to combat any outbreak. Iran's army numbers about 100,000 men. It is undoubtedly one of the most unkempt and most unmilitary institutions in the world. One sees them straggling through the streets of Abadan and Teheran sometimes without shoes, sometimes without shirts, and armed with rifles that look as though they must have been picked up from the fields of Waterloo.

Iranian officials admit that Iran is no match for the powers that threaten it.

With this army, such as it is, Shah Pahlevi, nevertheless, rules with an iron hand within the country. He has about 200 airplanes in which Iran takes a good pride. Here in Iran one has to be a rich man to be an aviator, for if he wrecks a Government airplane he has to pay for it. There are numerous stories about the Shah, some true and others fabricated on the basis of the monarch's colorful country. One such story concern's the Shah's navy. In the gull, he has about 30 sloops, some Italian relics which he purchased for coastal defense. When the Princess of Egypt was to marry the Shah's son, the Shah dispatched the sloops to bring her to Iran. The admiral not being sure of his navigation, decided to follow an American freighter which he had been assured was going to Egypt. Instead it landed them somewhere in the Indian Ocean. Shah Pahlevi used to be partial to the Italians, for Signor Mussolini has been quite busy cultivating friendship in the Near East for years, but now he trusts no foreigners. His foreign advisers have been ousted and Iran faces the future virtually alone.

Will Peace Ever Come?

Here the customary greeting is "Salaam Allah cum"—I have come in peace. The Iranians are wondering how long anyone in the country will come or go in peace.

One of Shah Pahlevi's principal aspirations is for the island Bahrein, a British protectorate in the Gulf of Persia, and the site of the huge Standard Oil refiner, which is of course virtually the whole town of Bahrein.

Sometimes the Iranians feel jubilant at the thought of the disintegration of the British Empire because they feel that they might get back this island, which was once Persian. Today if a person has a Bahrein visa on his passport, Iranian officials will tear it up. The nationalist movement has been intensified to an unbearable degree. Everywhere one hears the slogan, "Iran for the Iranians."

The Jews suffer the effects of this nationalism most of all. They have been ousted from all Government office, and have been subjected to many restrictions and indignities.

While such conditions reign in Iran, the neighboring states here in the Near East appear to be in much the same chaotic state. War is felt to be nearer than ever before. Following the French collapse, the neighboring state of Syria became chaotic. Government and order there is out of the question at present. The debacle is such that European oil men are fleeing as fast as they can across the border. Lawlessness has become serious. In the streets of Damascus, bandits hold meetings and carry on their depredations.

Tribes Get New Rifles

Across the Gulf of Persia in Arabia, Ibn Saud looks to the protection of his wide-open borders. The desert warfare that has made him famous is becoming more imminent as the days go by. The tribes are being armed with brand new rifles, replacing the antiquated ones they formerly carried. In the desert oasis, there are airplanes in strategic centers.

Ibn Saud is determined that Arabs shall rule Arabia. To the Standard Oil Company he gave oil concessions at a much lower figure than was offered by either Japan, Germany or Italy in an effort to keep these countries out. Today the Standard Oil Company is building a huge refinery in Arabia. Already it has one in Bahrein, and it has been rumored here that in Arabia, Standard Oil will be in a position to sell to anyone it pleases, a privilege denied it in British-controlled Bahrein.

Ibn Saud realizes that the airplane has become a serious obstacle to a successful war in the desert, and more and more the realization is growing in Arabia that its independence depends upon the success of England's war. If England falls, the Near East is liable to fall apart and the strongest possibility at present seems to be that it will fall into the hands of Russia.

Iraq is more stable and is exerting every ounce of energy to put its house in order and meet the impending storm with some semblance of struggle. But though these countries—Iran, Iraq, and Syria, face a common danger, there is no talking of uniting or of any military pact— their animosities are too old and too deeply ingrained for that. Shah Pahlevi of Iran is having constant trouble with his neighbors.

The huge confines of the Anglo-Iranian Company in Abadan are being more closely guarded than ever. Extra precautions are being taken to guard against sabotage. Talking to an Iranian official, he said that no one will ever get the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company if the British are forced to leave. According to him, the British will blow it up if they have to evacuate. This is one of the major apprehensions of the Iranians, and no assurance on the part of the company officials seems able to dispel it.

Slower Tempo in Raids Gives Britain Respite

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—German raiders returning over England today were repulsed by British antiaircraft fire, following a night of sporadic raiding which did some damage, but which was noticeably lighter than on previous nights.

The fourteenth consecutive night of German assaults on London brought two raids instead of the continuous hammering which has characterized most of the other night attacks.

After a lull in the middle of the night, the Germans returned to strike anew, and at least half a dozen large caliber bombs exploded in Central London early today.

An official communiqué said that preliminary reports indicated that casualties were "rather less than on previous nights."

As in recent nights, the Germans struck first with incendiary bombs to set fires to guide them to their targets.

Fires Quickly Put Out

South London suffered heavily from the fire bombs. Scores of blazes sprang up, but they were extinguished in rapid order. The Government said dwellings and industrial premises were damaged.

A church hall in Central London and a factory next door were among the buildings set afire. Authorities said that scores of persons who had taken refuge in a cellar under the hall were unhurt.

In the later hours of the second raid there was sporadic firing of antiaircraft guns near the center of the Capital, where several times the raiders glided in from great height to drop projectiles from just above the balloon barrage.

Towns in Southwest England and the coastal area also were bombed, but the attacks there were reported lighter than usual.

Two Nazi Planes Downed

In a region just east of London, antiaircraft gunners destroyed two German planes within five minutes early today.

Three large bombs fell on the southwestern quarter of London during the night. The first wrecked practically every house in one street, killing two persons and injuring others seriously.

A Government official announced today that a large number of air-raid shelters in London which have been labeled "day only" will be thrown open as havens for Londoners at night.

The shelters, beneath stores and office buildings, were intended originally for crowds caught downtown during shopping and business hours.

ROME, Sept. 21 (AP)—The British were reported today to be strengthening their defenses for a stand at Mersa Matruh against the Italian legions now at Sidi Barrani in their eastward advance through Egypt.

The Italian radio said that masses of Italian planes had attacked the town, but that the British were still pouring supplies over the railroad line from Alexandria, apparently determined to fight any further Italian gains.

The bombing of Mersa Matruh, the Italian High Command said, was in reprisal for a British night air raid on the Libyan port of Bengasi, where three persons were killed and 27 injured.

The High Command claimed the Italian attack on railroad works, supply dumps and defense works at Mersa Matruh resulted in widespread destruction and fires. The communiqué also reported attacks on the airport at Aden and on two convoys of steamers escorted by warships in the Red Sea.

China Halts Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — The Government is at last making a serious effort to solve what is perhaps China's most pressing problem—the painfully steady rise of prices which is making life difficult for all salaried classes. A new decree promulgated by the Executive Yuan announces that the hoarding of certain commodities above the established quotas will be fully and severely prosecuted according to law.

It is too early to tell whether or not this measure will have a salutary effect. The Hankow Herald, Chungking's English language newspaper, pointed out in a recent editorial that heretofore the Government's efforts have been unsuccessful. In fact, every attempt to lower prices has been followed by an immediate price rise!

The Hankow Herald says that while some increase in prices must be expected in wartime, it is well known that certain high officials and bankers are taking advantage of the situation to invest in daily commodities and profiteering.

Perhaps the most hopeful sign that something is being done is the report that a string of department stores which sell daily necessities below the market price has been successfully established. Chungking now has seven of these stores, operated by the Municipal Government in co-operation with various commodity bureaus of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Three more stores are to be added.

The stores sell rice, fuel, salt, cotton cloth, and such articles as soap, toothbrushes, shirts, stockings, and underwear. The stores are too few and too small to affect radically Chungking's prices, but the demand for their goods may lead to a substantial development which can give the "traitorous merchants" much-needed competition.

Swiss Find Way to Deal With Powerful Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — Switzerland has just concluded economic agreements with both its powerful neighbors, Germany and Italy. Conversations lasted quite a long time—a time during which France disappeared as a Great Power. The results were awaited with some concern in Switzerland, as the very existence of the country was at stake.

Switzerland, it is well known, is not economically self-sufficient. It has to import coal, and all the raw materials necessary for its highly developed industries. Continuous communications with continental and oversea countries are to it a matter of vital interest. The necessity of keeping its economy based on the exchange of goods with foreign countries make it a bulwark of the orthodox economic system, as opposed to autarchy—or self-contained economy—such as it is practiced in Italy and Germany.

It is enough to mention these facts to fathom the depth of the Swiss concern. Switzerland's trade with overseas countries has to cross two blockades, the British one and that of the Axis Powers. France no longer being in a position to provide a harbor for Switzerland, the latter has to carry on with Italy. Then the loss of the British and French markets are a heavy blow to the country's industries. It is now necessary to increase the Swiss exports to Germany and Italy, if unemployment on a large scale and a dangerous upsetting of the country's trade balance are to be avoided.

Delay on Payments

So far trade with the two Axis Powers has been hampered by their practice of autarchy. Clearing agreements have delayed payments. So that Switzerland had endeavored to develop its trade relations in other directions, in places from which it is now cut off, such as Lithuania, from which Switzerland received a great deal of pork.

Some Swiss editors feared lest the "new order" in Europe should deprive Switzerland of some of its most important industries, machinery in particular. The announcements in the German and Italian press this summer on the subject had intimated that the two Axis Powers intended hence forward to take the lead in continental industrial matters. It appeared, however, that the Reich needs all the industrial effort that its small neighbor is able to put up. This is quite natural, as the war taxes heavily German industries, while countries such as Belgium and France, now under German control, have been industrially crippled by this spring's military advance.

This is no time to discard anyone of the continent's industrial possibilities. Switzerland is known to be one of the best. At the same time, Germany has undertaken to provide coal for Switzerland this winter, a fact of utmost importance, and about which widespread apprehension was current. It was feared in particular lest Germany should require delivery of an important part of the Swiss foodstuff reserves, especially its cattle.

Credit for Exports

While the text of the treaty has not been made public, it is authoritatively assured on the Swiss side that no demand for foodstuffs is involved in the Swiss and German agreement. The clearing agreement has been maintained without change. Switzerland is to be extended credits for exports to Germany. This amounts to making a loan to the latter country which had not been practiced before. It will mean, however, the avoidance of unemployment this winter.

The treaty with Italy is hardly less important. Previous to the latter's entering the war, practically all the Swiss trade had been diverted from the Rhine to Genoa, where Switzerland enjoyed great facilities. These have been continued. Great Britain allows still a number of items to pass to Switzerland through Italy. Italy allows corresponding facilities. In July, ships carrying Welsh coal for Switzerland were unloaded in Genoa. Under international law this coal having been bought by Switzerland before June 10, was Swiss property.

Clearing Facilities Extended

The trade treaty with Italy provides for an extension of the clearing facilities to 28 items. The clearing goes easier now due to the fact that Swiss trade having passed through Italy only from September, 1939, until June, 1940, Italian indebtedness has been practically wiped out. It should also be pointed out that there exists in Italian economic circles a full understanding of the Swiss economic position, and that efforts are made to ease up as much as possible Switzerland's situation.

Australians Soon To Meet Italians; Recruits Sought

MELBOURNE, Sept. 21 (Australian Associated Press)—Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies in an election speech indicated that Australians were about to engage Italians in the Middle East, and intimated that recruiting for overseas service would be resumed soon.

Mr. Menzies said the time was coming when Australia's interest in the war would become more intense—when it would be asked to reinforce its troops in the Middle East. This would be essential if the gateway to Australia was not to be locked and if Italy was to be prevented from overrunning the Mediterranean.

There are nearly 70,000 men enlisted for overseas service in Australia, so that strong contingents of trained troops are available whenever it is desired to send more abroad. If this is done it is expected that recruiting for overseas service, recently suspended because of lack of camp accommodation, will be resumed, and possibly a fourth division of the Australian Imperial Force will be formed.

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Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Thirty-two miles down the Peninsula from San Francisco is Stanford University, friendly rival of University of California in almost every line of sport. The five major sports at Stanford are: football (Clark Shaughnessy); baseball (Harry Wolters); track (Franklin P. Johnson); basketball (Everett Dean), and tennis (Sherman Lockwood). In addition, there are nine minor sports: swimming, water-polo, soccer, boxing, fencing, golf, polo, cross-country, and gymnastics.

The Stanford campus is 8,800 acres in extent and thus there is plenty of room for the various sports. The Stadium in which the football games are played and major track meets are held has a seating capacity of 90,000 and cost $750,000. The construction was financed by subscription and the sale of scrip for big game tickets, and it is free from debt. Just outside the Stadium is Angell Field, in which is a track second to none. On this track Ben Eastman established his 440-yard world record of 46.4 . . . Charley Shaw, Ernie Clark, Craig Williamson, and Clyde Jeffrey lowered the one-mile world relay record to 3:10.5 . . . and Paul Moore sped over the three-quarter mile distance for a new world record of 2:58.7.

In addition, there are three high-class practice fields for football, and another, which is used for soccer . . . a sunken baseball diamond with bleachers, used by the varsity team for practice and its California intercollegiate games, and 12 other diamonds for intramural competition . . . a basketball pavilion with a seating capacity of 3,000 . . . an 18-hole golf course of championship class . . . 30 tennis courts . . . a gymnasium building with all the necessary equipment . . . exercise rooms, showers, training quarters, rooms for coaches, team managers, trophy room, and three swimming pools—one for beginners, one for competition, and the third for diving.

Actual management and direction of all athletic activities at Stanford is under the direct supervision of the Board of Athletic Control of which Alfred R. Masters is general manager and Don E. Leibendorfer director of publicity. There is also the Faculty Athletic Committee, which passes on all things where policies of the University are concerned, and both the Committee and the Board are subject to President Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur. The Board consists of nine members: three students . . . three faculty members . . . and three alumni.

Out of a student body of 4,100, about 400 participated in the various sports during 1939-40. American football attracted 70, track 60, basketball 40, baseball 45, and tennis 25.

The annual big game between Stanford and U. of California is the major football event of the year for the San Francisco Bay region. This series started in 1892 with a Stanford victory, 14 to 10. In 1905, Rugby was substituted for American football and was continued until the end of the 1914 season. No games were played during 1915-18, and when football was resumed in 1919 both universities returned to the American code. Up to and including 1939, 45 games have been played, with Stanford winning 20 to U. C.'s 17, and eight games tied.

Six times Stanford was chosen to represent the Pacific Coast Conference in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, and for the 1936 game against Southern Methodist the attendance was 84,500 and the receipts $225,172.

The attendance-and-receipts figures for the Stanford-U. C. big games for the last 12 years are a good indication of the great popularity of this annual contest. From 1928 to 1939 inclusive, 924,968 persons paid approximately $3,740,711 to see the 12 contests, with the figures of 88,000 and $425,000 in 1929 setting the record. After all expenses are paid the two universities share the net receipts 50 per cent each. Out of its share of the receipts from athletic events the Board of Athletic Control has financed the building of Branner Hall, Stanford golf course and clubhouse, Roble gymnasium for women, Board of Athletic Control building, swimming pools, basketball pavilion, contributed to the Stanford Endowment Fund and School of Physical Education.

Attendance and receipts of last 12 Stanford-U. C. big games:

1928 attendance, 82,070, receipts, $355,999 . . . 1929, 88,000 and $425,000 . . . 1930, 80,158 and $356,052 . . . 1931, 87,500 and $384,000 . . . 1932, 68,646 and $304,791 . . . 1933, 77,000 and $252,206 . . . 1934, 65,000 and $221,676 . . . 1935, 85,000 and $290,754 . . . 1936, 81,000 and $278,671 . . . 1937, 85,000 and $382,000 . . . 1938 74,094 and $288,712 . . . 1939, 51,500 and (est.) $200,000 . . . grand total attendance 924,968, receipts $3,740,711.

Stanford All-Star track and field team:

100 yards, Clyde Jeffrey, 9.4 . . . 220 yards, C. Jeffrey, 20.5 . . . 440 yards, Ben Eastman, 46.4 . . . 880 yards, Ben Eastman, 1:49.8 . . . one mile, Paul Moore, 4:11.5 . . . two mile, Henry Coe, 9:31.5 . . . 120 yard high hurdles, Sam Klopstock, 14.1 . . . 220 yard low hurdles, Sam Klopstock, 23.2; shotput, S. Anderson, 55-3¾ . . . discus, Phil Fox, 172-4½ . . . pole vault, Bud Deacon, 14-2½ . . . high jump, Bob King, 6-6⅝ . . . broad jump, Fred Zombro and Kim Dyer, 24-10 . . . One-mile relay, Charley Shaw, Ernie Clark, Craig Williamson and Clyde Jeffrey, 3:10.5 . . . two-mile relay M. Skrable, M. Girard, J. Moore, and Paul Moore, 7:37.7 . . . javelin, J. Mottram, 220-10⅞.

H. A. R.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Hank Greenberg and Rudy York, Tigers—Their bats helped decide game with Indians, York driving in two runs and Greenberg batting one home and scoring himself.

Harlond Clift, Browns — Hit homer with bases loaded to contribute to victory over White Sox.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Reds beat Pirates twice, 6-0 and 10-9, to increase National League lead to three games over Cardinals.

Five Years Ago

Detroit Tigers clinched second straight American League pennant with double victory over St. Louis Browns. Elden Auker pitched deciding game for his 18th victory of year.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BEES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at National League Field STA. 9600

Gritty Gridder —By Pap'

JOE HUNT
-THE NAVAL ACADEMY'S TENNIS ACE IS A FINE ALL-AROUND ATHLETE
HE IS A CANDIDATE FOR A BACKFIELD BERTH ON THE NAVY ELEVEN
THIS IS FUN
JOE REACHED THE SEMI-FINAL ROUND OF THE NATIONAL SINGLES - BOBBY RIGGS ELIMINATED HIM
LAST SEASON HE DID HIS BIT WITH THE SCRUBS and JUNIOR VARSITY
PAP'
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Among the candidates bidding for a backfield berth on the Navy football team is a rugged, blonde chap named Joe Hunt. Tennis enthusiasts will remember him as a member of the 1939 Davis Cup team which was selected to defend the international trophy in Philadelphia and more recently as the youngster who battled Bobby Riggs five torrid sets in the semi-finals of the national singles championships at Forest Hills.

Hunt returned to Annapolis after the championships and turned his attention to football. On the football squad, Hunt is playing scrub football where the going is tough and without glory. Maj. Emery E. Larsen, U. S. Marine Corps, head grid coach at the Academy, terms Joe "a great guy who loves contact. He will make a great officer."

The fact that Hunt is anxious to play football rather than be content to bask in the limelight of his tennis prowess, has made him extremely popular with the regiment of midshipmen. In a position to ask concessions, he requests none. His aim is to be a regular fellow and a good Middie without taking his tennis glory too seriously.

With two years of competition ahead of him, it is quite likely that Hunt will realize his ambition to play on the varsity football team. In his first year of football he made the junior varsity and played well in several games. In his plebe year he played basketball, making the team and playing until injured.

As a member of the Navy tennis team, he has, naturally, been outstanding. He was ranked fifth nationally when he entered the United States Naval Academy in the summer of 1938 after two years at the University of Southern California. As a plebe he played No. 1 on the tennis team and compiled the amazing record of going through the entire season without losing a game in either singles or doubles.

As a member of the varsity tennis team this year, Hunt reached the finals of the national intercollegiates and was defeated by Don McNeill, of Kenyon, the new national singles titleholder.

—Pap'

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 20

East

Pennsylvania Military 40, Hartwick 0. St. Vincent 19, Davis and Elkins 14. West Chester (Pa.) T. 19, Blue Ridge 0. Albright 24, Kutztown (Pa.) Teachers 7.

Midwest

Xavier 20, Georgetown (Ky.) 0. Albion 13, Mount Union 0. Alma 37, Grand Rapids 0. Lawrence Tech 19, Hillsdale 9. Hope 35, Ferris 0. Ely (Minn.) J. C. 6, Hibbing J. C. 0. Augsburg 13, Mankato (Minn.) T. 6. Eveleth (Minn.) J. C. 12, Itasca J. C. 7. Eau Claire (Wis.) T. 6, Winona (Minn.) T. 6, tie. North Dakota 20, St. Thomas 6. N. D. State 13, Moorhead (Minn.) T. 6. Aberdeen (S. D.) Northern T. 14, Ellendale (S. D.) Normal 0. Concordia (Minn.) 46, Valley City (N. D.) T. 6. Washburn 26, College of Emporia 0. Kearney 25, Bethany 0. Culver-Stockton 0, Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 0, tie. Wayne (Neb.) Normal 38, Springfield (S. D.) Southern Normal 0. Chadron (Neb.) Teachers 14, Ottawa 0. Kansas Wesleyan 14, Sterling 0. Peru (Neb.) Teachers 50, York 0. Southwestern (Kan.) 7, McPherson 0. Midland 7, Yankton 0. Bethel 14, Hebron (Neb.) J. C. 0. Central (Pella, Iowa.) 28, Western Un. 20.

Southwest

Oklahoma A. and M. 25, Central (Okla.) Teachers 6. Southeastern (Okla.) Teachers 13, Austin College 0. Panhandle Aggies 7, Northwestern (Okla.) Teachers 0.

South

North Carolina State 16, William and Mary 0. Milligan 13, Cumberland 0. Erskine 22, South Georgia Teachers (Statesboro) 0. Wofford 0, High Point 0, tie. Millsaps 14, Louisiana College 0. Southwestern Louisiana Institute 7, Southwestern Louisiana College 0.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Old Westbury beat defending titleholder, Greentree, 11-6 for United States open polo championship.

Michigan Flies to First Encounter With California

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 21 (AP)—University of Michigan football teams long have been air-minded, the forward pass figuring largely in their attack, so it is no surprise that the Wolverines will travel by airplane next week to their opener with the University of California at Berkeley.

A Michigan party of 56, including 35 players, will leave Detroit Wednesday for the West Coast, with stopovers at Denver and Salt Lake City before Saturday's engagement with the Golden Bears. It will be Michigan's first appearance west of the Rockies since Jan. 1, 1902, when Fielding H. Yost's first Wolverine eleven defeated Stanford, 49 to 0.

Selecting the personnel for the history-making trip will not be one of Coach H. O. (Fritz) Crisler's hardest tasks this season. In early practice it has been apparent that Michigan is no more than two deep in first class players, and Crisler himself limits the list to 15.

Harmon's Last Year

But so long as Michigan has Tom Harmon, All-America halfback who is starting the last season of an illustrious career, the Wolverines must be contended with. Harmon, weighing 190 pounds this year and as fast as ever, appears to be best conditioned of the squad.

For the essential blocking duties, Michigan again has Capt. Forest Evashevski, 200-pound quarterback who once said he would quit football if he couldn't block. Fullback Bob Westfall, who may be the surprise back of the year, and halfback Norman Call, a reserve last season, completed the backfield that will start against California.

Others who figure in the Michigan picture are halfback Paul Kromer, fullback Bob Zimmerman, a letterman, and George Ceithaml, sophomore quarterback built along the lines of Evashevski.

Nine Veteran Linemen

Nine of Michigan's 13 returning lettermen are linemen and only one sophomore appears slated for a regular position. The veterans are ends Edward Frutig, Joe Rogers and Edward Czak, tackles Reuben Kelto and Robert Flora, guards Milo Sukup, Ralph Fritz and Bill Melzow and center Robert Ingalls.

Sophomore Albert Wistert, 212-pound Chicago boy who never played high school football, will pair with Kelto as first string tackles. Wistert is a brother of Francis (Whitey) Wistert, Michigan All-America in 1933.

The eight-game schedule:

Sept. 28, Michigan at California.
Oct. 5, Michigan State; Oct. 12, Michigan at Harvard; Oct. 19, Illinois; Oct. 26, Pennsylvania.
Nov. 9, Michigan at Minnesota; Nov. 16, Northwestern; Nov. 23, Michigan at Ohio State.

Pennant Race

By the Associated Press

The Detroit Tigers have taken a strategic foothold on the American League pennant trail again, but their 6-5 thriller with the Cleveland Indians Friday was not decisive in itself.

The teams still have five games to play with each other and anything can happen.

New York's World Champion Yankees were idle and the outcome meant nothing to them. Their only hope was that in the long haul of six games Cleveland and Detroit would split even. No other club has even a mathematical chance.

The standings:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	Games Behind	To Play
Detroit	86	61	.585		7
Cleveland	85	62	.578	1	7
New York	80	64	.556	4½	10

Games to play:
Detroit with Cleveland Sept. 21, 22, 27, 28, 29; St. Louis Sept. 24, 25.
Cleveland with Detroit Sept. 21, 22, 27, 28, 29; Chicago Sept. 24, 25.
New York with Boston Sept. 21, 22; Washington Sept. 24, 24, 25, 28, 29; Philadelphia Sept. 26, 26, 27.

Hank Gowdy Able Coach With Champs

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bill McKechnie has won another National League pennant at Cincinnati and baseball writers all over the country are painting word pictures of his managerial genius. This is not surprising. The genial Scot has done a grand job again. He is one of the most successful handlers of men the modern era has developed. The Reds gave him the material and he knew how to get the most out of it.

However, we wonder if McKechnie would have reached his lofty perch so soon if it were not for the highly capable assistance of a little known gentleman by the name of Hank Gowdy. Perhaps "little known" is not the proper description. "Almost forgotten" sounds more appropriate. After all, Hank Gowdy was once a real good catcher around the National League.

Stays In Background

But no matter what you call him now, Gowdy plays a more prominent role in the Cincinnati drama than the average fan realizes. Many of the scribes are inclined to ignore him. On second thought, most coaches get similar treatment. They always seem content to stay in the background and let somebody else take the cheers. Art Fletcher, for example, with the Yankee organization. Art might have been manager of the club two or three times, yet he preferred to remain on the coaching lines. Perhaps his is the more concrete formula for lengthy employment.

McKechnie's strong point has been the development of pitchers. He built up a great staff at Boston and he has done likewise at Cincinnati. His success with fellows like Jim Turner, Lou Fette, Danny MacFayden, Junior Thompson, Joe Beggs and many others is well known in the majors. But remember, his pitching coach and the man in charge of his staffs at both the Hub and Cincy, is the same Hank Gowdy, who once hit .545 in a World Series with the old Braves.

In Bull Pen

It is Gowdy's job to keep McKechnie's hurlers in shape and to have a fourth of fifth man ready to aid Bill's Big Three staff of Walters, Derringer and Thompson, whenever necessary. Hank works out of the bull pen, getting that valuable relief man hot for an emergency. Out there he can coach and talk to the younger pitchers while the game is in progress.

Joe Beggs has hurled fine relief ball all season and Gowdy must have helped him by telling him the history of each rival hitter and built up his confidence. Joe had failed to impress the Yankees and needed a slap on the back from a voice of experience.

Pitching will play a big part in the approaching World Series, as it always does. And Bill McKechnie will say who works against who. But his strategy will look good only if Gowdy has the hurlers ready, which he will.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Each September some major league club gets steaming hot. With a week of the season remaining the Detroit Tigers look like this year's "hot" team.

The heat was turned on in the American League Sept. 4 when the Cleveland Indians and the Tigers came together in the first of a series of collisions destined to decide the championship.

Since then the Tigers have won 14 out of 18 games and the Indians have won 10 and lost 10. That's why the fiction-like 6-5 triumph of the Tigers over the Indians yesterday was significant beyond its immediate effect upon the standings.

The two clubs still have five games to play with each other and in baseball anything is possible. Cleveland might win today or it might win both today and tomorrow. But Detroit has a one-game edge and in September a team that is cooling off doesn't have much chance against a club that has just reached the boiling point.

* * *

LOS ANGELES—Don McNeill of Oklahoma City advanced to the finals of the Pacific Southwest tennis tournament yesterday by eliminating Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., 5—7, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2. McNeill, national men's singles champion, will be pitted in the finals Sunday against Bobby Riggs of Chicago, the man he dethroned for the national title.

One upset was recorded in the women's doubles. Top-seeded Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott of England met defeat at the hands of unseeded Margaret Osborne of San Francisco and Barbara Bradley, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—1.

* * *

HAVANA — Hawaii defeated Venezuela 6-3 in the amateur baseball world series at Tropical Stadium yesterday. It was the Hawaiians' first victory in three games. The victors bunched five hits off Juan Francisco Hernandez to score five runs in the sixth inning and win the game.

The second game yesterday was called off because of rain, with Mexico leading Nicaragua 2-0 in the second inning.

* * *

DELAFIELD, Wis.—A 109-pound cadet who was tardy at the opening football practice session at St. John's Military Academy was issued a uniform and told to run out and join the squad.

Two minutes later the white-faced lad was back.

"I quit," he said. "Look at those guys out there! They're giants."

The trainer looked out the window and grinned.

"That's not the squad," he said. "That's the Chicago Bears, training here. The Cadets are on the other side of the field."

The relieved youngster joined his squad.

* * *

DEL MONTE, Calif. — Playing in Scotch foursomes, alternate strokes and alternate drives, the West women's golf team defeated the East here yesterday to win the cup perpetuating the memory of Washington B. Thomas, first president of the U. S. Golf Association.

The West's five best twosomes, selected from entrants in the forthcoming U. S. G. A. women's championship, toured the Pebble Beach course in 425 strokes to the East's 449.

Individual awards went to Dorothy Traung of San Francisco and Ellamae Williams of Chicago, who were the lowest team, with 82.

Beatrice Barrett, Minnetonka Beach, Minn., and three others tied for fifth place with 88 on the West team.

* * *

ATLANTA—Jennings Poindexter established a new consecutive strikeout record for the Southern Association when he fanned eight batters in a row last night while pitching Atlanta to a 9-to-4 triumph over Nashville in the league's Shaughnessy play-off finals.

The left-hander struck out three men in the seventh inning, three in the eighth, and the first two batters to face him in the ninth. His strikeouts for the game totaled 15, he issued four passes, and allowed only three hits.

* * *

CAMP PERRY, O.—The world's greatest peace time shooting spree—the three-week national rifle and pistol matches—winds up today with the final stage of the five-event service rifle 10-man team championship.

The 98 squads were scheduled to fire over the 1,000-yard range, each man loosing 20 rounds, as the grand finale of the team competition.

Four stages were shot yesterday, the Marines taking the lead with 1,908 points out of 2,000. In second place, as they started the last lap, was the Infantry, champion outfit the last two years, with 1,895.

* * *

NEW YORK—Last Sunday's national open polo final will be replayed tomorrow on a different basis in the final match of the Monty Waterbury Cup tourney, the major high-goal handicap event of the season.

Ebby Gerry's Aknusti team again will meet Stewart Iglehart's Great Neck four. Last week Aknusti won 5-4 on the flat. This week the Gerry team will have to concede a one-goal handicap. It isn't likely, however, that the one goal will make much difference, because both teams have shown improvement through the handicap tourney, mostly on the scoring side.

* * *

NEW YORK—Except for the kind of fans who figure that any football game is of interest just because it is football, there's nothing particularly stirring about the opening of the 1940 college football season this week end.

Nevertheless the campaign already is under way and sooner or later all other sports will have to step aside.

Today's program is limited to about a dozen "major" teams, mostly in the South, and perhaps 50 others that are definitely in the small college class.

* * *

CHICAGO—The annual scramble for the National professional tennis championship begins today at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club with Big Bill Tilden's first-round engagement dominating the inaugural program.

Tilden, holder of all the important titles in tennis at one time or another during his 47 years, was pitted against Louis Volpe, Jr., of Highland Park, Ill., in the opening of competition.

Vincent Richards of New York, another veteran star, matches strokes with Jack Macy, Chicago, while Art Hendrix, Annapolis, Md., drew George Gaudet, Evanston, Ill., for his first match.

* * *

CHILLICOTHE, Mo. — They graduated "Hamp" Potts into college, but they couldn't put football shoes on him.

The Ackerman, Miss., boy who ran and punted barefoot through four years of high school football is determined not to change his style at Chillicothe Business College.

"There's nothin' to it," he said. "I've never had my feet hurt yet and anybody can run faster without having to drag those big heavy shoes."

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Play-off Results Sept. 20

International League
Newark 17, Jersey City 5.
(Newark wins series, 4-0.)
Baltimore 9, Rochester 5.

American Association
Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 1.
Columbus 14, Louisville 5.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 5, San Diego 2.
Seattle 4, Oakland 2.

Southern Association Final
Atlanta 9, Nashville 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	86	61	.585	...
Cleveland	85	62	.578	1
New York	80	64	.556	4½
Chicago	79	68	.537	7
Boston	75	69	.521	9½
St. Louis	64	83	.435	22
Washington	60	85	.414	25
Philadelphia	53	90	.371	31

Results Sept. 20
Detroit 6, Cleveland 5.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 6.

By-Plays

The Golf Championships

The three men's national golf championship tournaments are over. The open was won by Lawson Little of Bretton Woods, N. H. The next was the Professional Golfers' Association won by Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, and the national amateur last Saturday with Richard D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., taking that honor.

Little's winning of the open was particularly pleasing to us as we predicted, when the season started, that he would some day take his place among the top-notch professionals. Unfortunately, Little has not been in professional ranks long enough to qualify for the P. G. A. championship; but we believe that, when he has completed the necessary five years, he will win it and become the only golfer ever to win the amateur, Open and P. G. A.

As usual the P. G. A. championship furnished the finest golf and Nelson, who lost his open championship of 1939 to Little, made up for that by taking the P. G. A. He defeated one of the uncrowned kings of the game — Sammy Snead. It is also interesting to note that this is the second year in succession that Nelson has been the only golfer to stand in the way of Snead winning either the Open or P. G. A.

In Chapman the United States certainly has an amateur champion worthy of the title. He was among those who were regarded as favorites when the tourney started and, with the single exception of one round of nine holes, he played splendid golf. Not only did he win the final by the second widest margin ever recorded in the history of this championship, but he is one of the very few golfers ever to win both the qualifying medal and the title.

So, while the season of 1940 was deprived of all international flavor by the war and the barring of Jim Ferrier of Australia, the three major tournaments produced fine golf from an American point of view. What the season of 1941 will bring forth is now a question. There is little or no prospect of any Walker or Ryder Cup matches being played and it is equally doubtful if any foreign players compete for any of the titles.

National League

	Won	Lost	P C	G B
Cincinnati	94	47	.657	
Brooklyn	83	61	.576	12½
St. Louis	77	65	.542	17½
Pittsburgh	73	70	.510	22
Chicago	71	73	.493	24½
New York	66	76	.465	28½
Boston	61	82	.427	34
Philadelphia	46	97	.322	49

(No Games Scheduled)

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

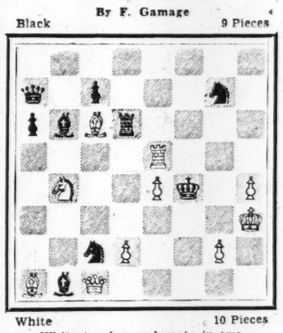
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

September 21, 1940

Problem No. 2281

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

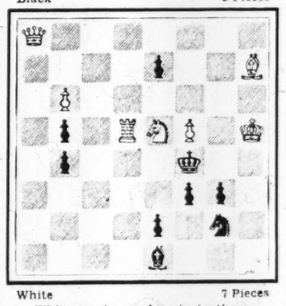
White to play and mate in two

(First prize Tidskrift for Schack, 1912.)

Problem No. 2282

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(No. 73, Lasker's Chess Magazine, Jan. 1905. Beautiful, quiet, and original mainplay which is cleverly forced. Model mates follow this defense and the threat.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2279. R-R3

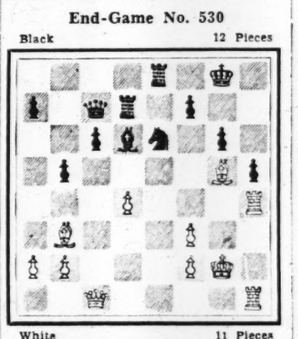
No. 2280.
1. Q-B — RxP
2. P-Q4 — RxR
3. Kt-R6 model mate

1. ——— RxQ or R-Q8
2. R-B4 ———
1. ——— R-B6
2. PxR ———
1. ——— KxR
2. P-Q3ch ———
1. ——— threat
2. Kt-R6ch

End-Game No. 528 White wins: 1 QxP, KtxQ; 2 R-Kt8ch, RxR; 3 KtxKt mate.

End-Game No. 530

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

(Blackburne-Schwarz, quoted in Wenham's One Hundred Chess Gems: "Steinitz considered this one of the finest games ever played.")

New Pennsylvania Champion

The Pennsylvania State Chess Federation held its second annual championship tournament in the Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh over the Labor Day week end. There were two sections of eight each, and the two winners played one game to determine the champion. These two were L. W. Gardner, of Pittsburgh, and W. H. Steckel, of Allentown. The new champion, former North Carolina champion, sacrificed a piece for three pawns, and Steckel's defense was inaccurate. I. A. Horowitz, editor of the Chess Review, was tournament director.

Russian Tournament Planned

European developments in the chess world, if any are overshadowed by other happenings, but word has been received that a tournament with Paul Keres as one of the competitors is in the wind. Keres is an Estonian.

New "Chess Correspondent"

The September-Octoaer issue of the bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America has just been received. The 8th Grand National has started. In the problem section, Geoffrey Mott-Smith, new problem editor, announces the prize list in the Fourth Annual North American Problem Composing Contest, Open Section for Two-Movers. The judge for this section K S Howard, well-known composer whose efforts have appeared in this column, gives first prize to another well known composer whose works have been seen in this column, Dr. Gilbert Dobbs. This problem will be published later.

Marchand Victory

Eric Marchand, of St. Louis, who tied Weaver Adams for third and fourth in the Dallas tournament, had the satisfaction of defeating his rival in their individual encounter. A few years ago, when Marchand was at Harvard, he and Adams were active in Boston chess activities.

Alekhine's Defense

Adams White	Marchand Black	Adams White	Marchand Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	22 KR-Q	B-Q7
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	23 R-R4	QxBP
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	24 BxPch	K-Q2
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	25 RxBch	K-K2
5 P-B4	PxP	26 R-QB4	Q-R4
6 BPxP	Kt-B3	27 RxR	RxR
7 B-K3	B-B4	28 Q-R3ch	QxQ
8 Kt-QB3	P-K3	29 PxQ	R-Q8ch
9 Kt-B3	Q-Q2	30 K-Kt2	K-Q
10 B-K2	CastlesQR	31 R-B3	Kt-Kt3
11 Castles(a)	B-KKt5	32 R-Q3ch	RxR
12 P-QR4	BxKt	33 BxR(b)	K-Q2
13 PxKt	KtxQP	34 P-B4	P-Kt3
14 P-R5	Kt-R	35 K-B3	K-B3
15 P-R6	B-B4	36 P-KR4	K-B4
16 PxPch	KxP	37 K-K4	P-R4
17 Kt-Kt5	P-QR3	38 B-R6	K-B5
18 KtxKt	BxKt	39 B-B8	K-B3
19 Q-Kt3ch	K-B	40 B-R6	KtxRP
20 P-B5	BxBch	41 K-Q3	Kt-Kt4
21 K-R	Q-Q5	42 K-B4	Kt-R2
		43 K-Kt4	K-Q4
		Resigns	

(a) White should take precautions as his QP is vulnerable. 11 Q-Q2 is in order. After the text, Black soon wins this pawn, and White's attack is unconvincing. (b) There is a saying that a Kt is worth a P in the ending. This, of course, is only a saying, but when the Kt is on the same side as the extra P, the winning chances are excellent.

Adams Wins With Black

Weaver Adams, Boston expert, who has written a provocative book entitled White to Play and Win" may now be writing another favoring black, for at Dallas he lost three times with white, and won every time he had black! In this game, he defeated the Los Angeles expert, formerly of New York, who never was comfortably fixed after Adams offered an unorthodox gambit pawn in the early stages.

Steiner White	Adams Black	Steiner White	Adams Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 K-B5	RxR
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 Kt-Q6ch	RxKt
3 B-B4	B-B4	24 KxR	R-Kt3ch
4 P-B4	P-K4	25 K-Q6	K-B2
5 KtxP	Kt-Kt5	26 P-B5	R-K8
6 Kt-Q3	BxKt	27 P-KKt3	Kt-Kt5ch
7 PxB	PxP	28 K-B4	Kt-B7
8 PxP	QxP	29 K-Q3	Kt-K6
9 QxQ	Kt-B7ch	30 B-K2	R-R
10 K-Q	KtxQ	31 KxKt	RxP
11 BxP	Kt-K3	32 P-QKt4	P-KR4
12 B-R5	B-B4	33 P-R4	R-Kt7
13 P-B3	Kt-K2	34 B-B4	RxP
14 Kt-Q2	Kt-B3	35 BxP	P-R5
15 B-B3	CastlesQR	36 K-B2	R-Kt4
16 K-B2	QKt-Q5ch	37 B-K6	R-K4
17 BxKt	KtxBch	38 B-Kt4	P-KKt4
18 K-B3	KR-K	39 P-R5	P-R3
19 Kt-K4	B-B	40 B-R3	R-B4
20 R-Q	B-Kt5ch	41 B-Kt4	R-B3
21 KxB	Kt-B3ch	Resigns	

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Conservation Project Gives the Children Active Interest in Wildflower Sanctuary

Sanctuary Adjoining School Grounds Provides Nature Study Laboratory; Garden Clubs Help; Park Heads Note Improved Attitude of Pupils

By Margaret Root Zahler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Playing tennis on a court which lies with one end in the school yard and the other in the city park, is surely something. In fact, when the city park system and the school board co-operate to such an extent that they lay out park property next to the school grounds, practically putting the school building in a park setting, some surprising results follow.

Pioneer in this co-operative venture of the city parks and the schools is the little community of Glencoe, about 18 miles north of Chicago on Lake Michigan's shores. When the park system recently established a wildflower sanctuary right next to the school yard, the sanctuary not only became a magnificent outdoor laboratory for the natural science classes, but the youngsters took so much interest and responsibility in the project that vandalism was reduced to a minimum.

Woodland At Their Door

The sanctuary, part of which was once an old stable yard, is a wooded stretch of 12 acres adjoining five acres of school property so that one scarcely knows where one leaves off and the other begins. Tall oaks in many varieties, hawthorns, crab-apples, ash, maples bring the woods right to the door of Glencoe's South School.

One of the secrets of the serious interest taken by the boys and girls lay in the fact that with each new development in the sanctuary, the park board submitted the plans to the children for their suggestions and approval. Thus the youngsters watched the progress of the tan-bark paths winding through the trees, the up-and-over stile where steps were cut out of a single log, the old benches made out of logs, the Lincoln rail-fence enclosing the area, and most of all, the importation of the wild flowers.

Woe to any grown-ups who would attempt to pluck a wildflower or disturb a shrub in this sanctuary today! The youngsters would have the incident reported before sundown. And why not! They helped to plant the flowers themselves. Some 4,000 ferns brought down from Wisconsin were carefully set in choice shady places by the boys and girls. In the last five years 12,000 plants have been raised from seed in the park green house.

Reclamation Venture

Bringing back the wild flowers once plentiful but now extinct in the region was one of the aims. The two garden clubs of the community donated the seed while the boys and girls nursed along the growing plants and helped to set them out. Lupines, the blue columbine, the red moccasin flower, the pink lady slipper in several varieties, and many kinds of violets have been reclaimed.

Right now the children are looking forward to the old log cabin which is to be re-built in one corner of the sanctuary. Though men will do the heavy construction work, the boys and girls are expecting to produce hand-made cedar shakes to shingle the roof. When completed the cabin will serve as a little museum where they will gather all kinds of objects interesting to grade school children.

With all of this work and pride of ownership, it is no wonder that the attitude of the children toward public property has changed. Although it is always difficult to reduce such things to terms of dollars and cents, yet some facts have a significance here. In 1934, for instance, when the sanctuary was just getting a good start, the park board's bill for repairs as the result of vandalism was in the neighborhood of $3,500. During the past year it was reduced to less than $100, the records show. Some years ago it cost the school board around $250 to replace broken windows. This last year only one pane of glass was broken.

"Municipal organizations should co-operate to make youngsters feel a sense of responsibility and a pride in ownership," declared Robert E. Everly, superintendent of parks in Glencoe. "If this can be done, the organizations will go far toward reducing vandalism. Every child agency should do something toward teaching respect for public and private property, thereby creating better citizens."

John McFadzean, administrative assistant in the Glencoe Schools, pointed to the sanctuary as just one of the items on the Glencoe program to make the school the center of community life.

"We are attempting to bring back the community spirit which left many small villages years ago," said Mr. McFadzean. As an example he mentioned last spring's box social when 2,500 people—more than a third of the population—brought their lunch baskets to the school for a good time.

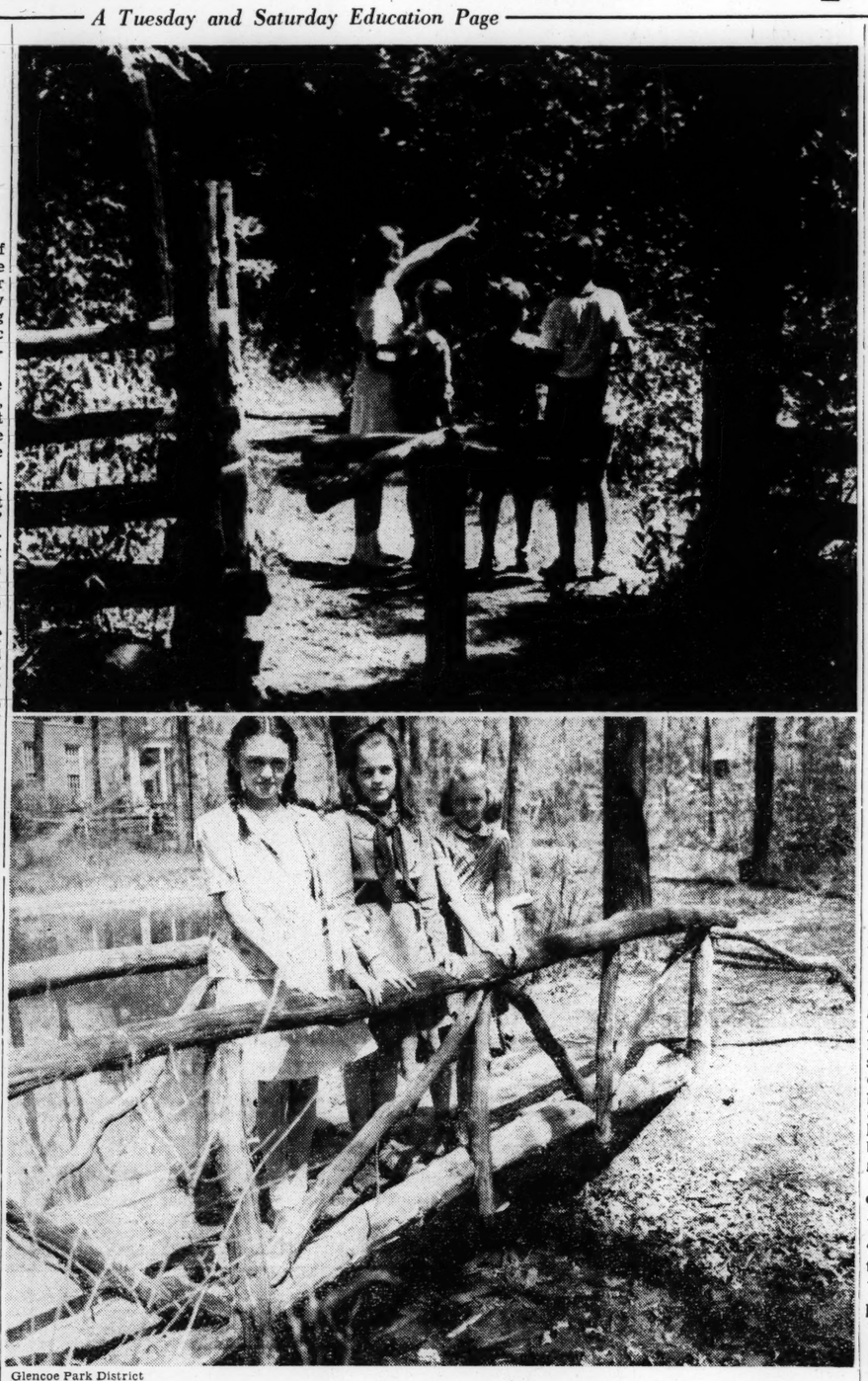
Both men emphasize the value of co-operation between the park and school boards which, as far as they know, is not developed in other places. Joining park property to school yards increases the value of residential property in the neighborhood, they point out. Moreover when the property line between park and school yard is ignored, the whole becomes a single unit serving the recreational needs of the community and the educational demands of the school. Both grown-ups and children are encouraged to make use of the park school grounds.

The First Log Cabin

Glencoe has three elementary schools and the beginning of the experiment of co-operation between the park and school boards actually started at the North School. There bordering the large athletic field the park provided a weather-edge stone amphitheater with redwood timber seats built into a semi-circular artificial hill.

At one corner of the "park-school" area the park board and the historical society rehabilitated the first log cabin of Glencoe. The children helped to re-furnish the old cabin. They put in a rope feather bed, a spinning wheel, an old cradle and a churn, the gifts of people in the community.

Altogether the close co-operation between the schools and the parks benefits both school and community, the Glencoe project proves, and prepares children for better citizenship.



Glencoe Park District

Above—Just through the turnstile, and starting on a walk along tan-bark paths in the Wildflower Sanctuary at Glencoe, Ill. Below—On the old rustic bridge near a swamp.

'I Believe in Democracy'

And You Would Say This, Too; Yet, Can You Teach It?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the whole of America is awake to the importance of teaching the principles of democracy to the children in our schools, I feel that a few comments from a veteran in this field might be timely.

Eighteen years ago, when I faced my first pupils in an elementary school, I sensed that democracy had to be "taught." Our American air contains no fundamentals of freedom which may be breathed into the thought. The principles of justice and equality must be learned, line upon line.

Because of an utter absence of precedent in this teaching (at least an absence of it in my experience), I began with the outer form.

We nominated leaders, voted for them, and worked out a complete school city. "We" were an elementary school, containing the first six grades, and, as the school was rather small, it was possible to use the fine old town meeting method for nominating candidates. Our ballots were printed by the high school, and looked very businesslike. We borrowed the election booths from the court house, and made our elections as realistic as possible by imitating our elders. Having thus set up the framework; I began to try to hang my democratic ideals upon it.

The first years of this school city were full of disappointments and surprises. The mayor and city council met regularly with me and transacted such business as came their way. These meetings were often very dull. Matters they could have worked out for the good of all crowded close around these little civic groups, unseen and uncomprehended.

They accepted my suggestions readily enough, and adopted some very good rules, but their ideas were borrowed from me, and made into rules to please me.

The little city clerk had great trouble with the minutes, and I often had to rewrite them, calling attention to important business that had been omitted.

I began to see that the development of democratic thinking is a slow and tortuous process.

Several times during these formative years I found that my councilmen quite willingly accepted bribes to protect wrongdoers.

Looking back at these first attempts, my heart goes out in sympathy to the many teachers who, in their efforts to establish student government, reached this point of dark despair, and gave up the idea entirely.

This, however, was one of the few times in my life when I knew that I was right, so I kept plugging along, grateful if I made any progress at all.

Strange things were happening in my own thought, as I worked with this far from satisfactory unit of government. I was conscious of a growing respect and reverence for a government of the people and by the people. By unseen ways I had been led to an understanding of what I wanted to develop within the thought of these children.

With my clearing thought, affairs of our school city began to improve. My increasing respect for freedom and democracy was reflected by the respect and obedience accorded the school officials by the pupils in general. The mayor and city council began to set up for themselves ideals of purity, and deep consideration of ways and means of improving the school.

Fathers listened carefully to the minutes of previous meetings read in their lodge, so that they might help some small city clerk to make a successful report.

Now the whole system is an ever-increasing delight to me. The dullness has gone; the children are thinking and learning how to govern themselves; they are appreciating what it means to have a government in which all the people have a part, and the importance of maintaining such a government. The teachers, instead of merely enduring the whole matter as one of the school principal's whims, look upon our school government with pride and a growing understanding. During the last few years our city council meetings have become so dynamic and useful that I look back with wonder at my earlier struggles. I feel that, at last, the children are being trained to uphold a democracy with intelligence.

Now I have come to the point of the whole matter. It took me eighteen years to develop my own democratic ideals to the point where I could really teach democracy to others. It was a long, slow road, filled with failures and mistakes and much groping. I am sure that the fine, well-trained teachers of today can learn the principals of democracy much faster than that; but this I do aver—that we cannot give our children of today any understanding of democracy unless we know how to express within our own lives the emotions that gave birth to freedom. We must be sincere and enthusiastic, and discard all sense of class distinction; we must believe in the possibility of equal opportunity for all; we must understand why equal consideration must be accorded all races and religions; we must believe in the brotherhood of man and the power of loving-kindness.

So, before we open up our new democracy outlines for the new school year, let us humbly take stock of our own democratic ideals, and begin to learn what they mean in our own lives.

M. G.

Knowing Your Child's School

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Parents:

A long time ago, I clipped a letter written to The Parent column by a teacher, and when our two boys began to go to school, I made use of the following statement from this letter: "If only parents would visit their youngsters' schools every few weeks they would come to understand their problems better."

I made it a rule to visit the children's various classes two or three times a semester, but never do I make the first visit in the autumn until the teacher has had ample time for getting her class well in hand. With the ever-changing methods of teaching, a mother is much more ready to talk intelligently with the child about his school work when she is familiar with the teaching methods used by his school.

Many mothers have probably wondered, "What shall we do with those pockets full of such treasured papers that come home every day?" This is what we do with ours. They are always "gifts" for mother so she always receives them graciously regardless of the type of work, and if they are very good we have a very special place in the kitchen where they are hung for a week. Then the new ones are put up and the old ones placed in a cardboard box in the child's room. Incidentally, this box is large enough to hold a semester's work.

The "not-so-good" papers are gone over very carefully with mother, reviewed and commented on and then they also are placed in the box. Sometimes on rainy days in vacation time, each child goes over all of his own papers; and finds it great fun to see how he has progressed in just one semester! At this time he disposes of all but a very few of his choice papers, and these are placed in another box in the attic. When he has finished grade school, won't it be fun to see some of his kindergarten papers?

How well I remember when I entered high school and my mother handed me my first spelling paper with the word "John" misspelled, "Jon." We enjoyed that and other things about it together. Our little boxes have furnished lots of rainy day entertainment for us and many pleasant moments have been spent going over our Tom's and Jim's papers together.

Before closing, may I add that much may be gained if mother has a "listening party" after school. We had one today which three little boys besides our own two were invited to share. The boys shined the apples while mother popped the corn. Then we all gathered around the kitchen table where the boys just naturally told of their own experiences in school today. We often do this (without guests) over a cup of hot cocoa or a cool drink on a warm day when the boys return from school, and so many valuable lessons are learned. It brings the little ones directly home from school, too.

(Mrs.) M. V.

* * *

This little column in which parents and others interested in children and young people share their experiences and ask questions, is open to contributions from all of you. It is a column of practice, not theory; and is kept informal and short. If you have some working-out to share, why don't you sit down at the next opportunity and tell us about it in a letter. It may be just the thing that meets some mother's or dad's need.

A Saturday Column

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The Home Forum

Many Cats, Many Tales

IT IS SAID that the first cat anthology was Domenico Balestieri's "Lagrime in Morto di un Gatto," published in 1741. From that time to the present, there have been surprisingly few such collections, when one considers how often cat-lovers have been book-lovers and makers of books.

Puss has often furnished inspiration to writers. Balestieri's anthology contained a hundred and fifty poems; it has been estimated that a complete up-to-date cat bibliography would list fully three thousand volumes. I cannot vouch for the truth of that statement. I only know that some perspicacious and utterly delightful things have been written about my favorite among the four-footed.

* * *

It is a great comfort to me to observe how many noble intellects have unbent themselves in Kitty's praise. French poets, essayists, story-tellers, and philosophers have long shown a special gift and inclination for writing about cats. Among English poets, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Cowper, Gray, Matthew Arnold, and Swinburne thought it not at all beneath the dignity of their genius to devote it, on occasion, to a cat. As for ponderous Dr. Samuel Johnson, everyone knows that, though he may not have written about his Hodge, he loved Hodge and would plod out regularly to buy him six oysters.

Whittier, who wrote poetry with a cat on his knee, showed no less affection in his epitaph on the exemplary Bathsheba because he allowed himself a little joke—

"Bathsheba
To whom none ever said scat.
No worthier cat
Ever sat on a mat
Or caught a rat:
Requies-cat."

William Cowper and Thomas Gray have never been among my favorite poets, but I can forgive them much for their willingness to include ordinary cats—(Ordinary cats, did I say? Pardon. No cat-lover's cat is ordinary to his owner!) well, just cats, then—in their poetic themes. Cowper's cat who explored a half-open drawer and was inadvertently shut up in it for a day and a night, and the inquisitive Selima lamented by Gray for having reached too far into a goldfish bowl with serious results, have endeared those two mild poets to a reader more or less inured to a sterner realism.

It must be admitted that Gray wrote about Selima at the request of her master, Horace Walpole, and that Cowper found poetic subjects also in "Mrs. Montague's Feather Hangings," "The Poet, the Oyster, and the Sensitive Plant," and "A Mischievous Bull, which the Owner of him sold at the Author's instance." So I am not sure that these two poets were true *ailurophiles* (cat-lovers, in plain English), but only looking for something to write about.

* * *

The best cat poems are modern. My own favorites are by Elizabeth Coatsworth, Bernice Kenyon, and Samuel Hoffenstein. Miss Coatsworth and Miss Kenyon see the wildness, the affinity with the outdoor world, of these domesticated but unbreakable little animals. There is a kind of cold glory in the first writer's "The Cat and Northern Lights." Picture the audacious contrast between a small black cat and the "green streaming wonder" of the heavens: the black cat, "so small, so small, to walk in the cold dark center of all that flame."

Miss Kenyon has a similar thought when she says,

"If I come in, you must leave the door ajar."

And again,

"I have come in, but do not hold me here!"

Did you ever try to hold a cat against his will? It is not to be done.

That is one side of many-sided cat nature. On the other hand, Samuel Hoffenstein celebrates the cat's "sheer urbanity."

"When he sits, he merely sits."

That is true, too. Paws sweetly folded, tail wrapped tight around his feet, eyes mildly gazing far beyond the walls of the room, my Ulysses has flowed into quietude, and apparently congealed there. Yet, while my glance is turned for an instant, he may slip without visible change of muscle into some other seeming immobility. Or he may be suddenly alert, ears, eyes, and every hair flaring into vitality. A new door ajar will rouse him to a frenzy of exploration, as it did when I once let him into a little closet on the attic stairway.

The closet is nothing but the space between the outer walls of the house and the sheathing of the stairway. Ulysses peered in cautiously, smelled the threshold thoroughly, and then melted into the mystery. Up and up he climbed and, when I looked for him, he was halfway to the roof, perched on a bit of projecting timber. His eyes were like headlights, every whisker was wide-stretched, every hair sizzling with excitement. He was having the time of his life, and it was a long while before our Columbus of the Laths would consent to come down. Now his highest ambition is to get into that closet again. He sits hopefully, by the hour, in front of the door, but I have no wish to lose my pet in the walls of our house, or to whisper sometime, when a strange rustling is heard at night behind lath and plaster, "Ulysses walks again!"

* * *

As far as I have been able to discover, no poet has ever done full justice to that adventurous instinct and insatiable curiosity in a cat, though Cowper tried to in telling of his cat so

". . . much addicted to inquire,
For nooks to which she might retire."

We can find all sorts of engaging traits in our own cats, and find writers to celebrate them, but after all it was Josephine Preston Peabody who hit upon the very center of our fondness:

"I wish she would not ask me if I love the
kitten more than her.
Of course I love her. But I love the
kitten too: and it has fur."

There it is. Just as Miss Jane Taylor, a century ago, making a little fable for a child with a cat, wrote, "I like little pussy, her coat is so warm." The warmth and softness, the clean deep-piled velvet of a cat make him lovable. If our pets were like the unfortunate African felines which have no hair, I am sure they would not be pets.

* * *

Many of the verses I have mentioned may be found in an engaging little volume that appeared about five years ago, "The Cat in Verse," compiled by Carolyn Wells and Louella D. Everett. Favorite selections from prose by writers of our own day are assembled in Frances Clarke's "Cats and Cats."

One far-famed cat who did not appear in either anthology is Don Marquis's dauntless Mehitable. Though an alley-cat, and sadly uncensored, she belongs in the same class with Miss Coatsworth's and Miss Kenyon's invincibles, and with my Ulysses when he goes native: "cage me and i d go frantic," Mehitable says (one must remember that Archy, who typed her story, never shifted to upper case). Mehitable was primeval cat, own sister to Kipling's, who would hunt mice and be kind to babies when he was in the house, just as long as they did not pull his tail too hard. "But when he has done that, and between times, and when the Moon gets up and Night comes, he is the Cat that walks by himself, and all places are alike to him. Then he goes out to the Wet Wild Woods or up the Wet Wild Trees or on the Wet Wild Roof, waving his wild tail and walking by his wild lone."

Protean little beast, the cat is Miss Repplier's wise and playful Agrippina—it is Minon Minette in a besieged Paris compassionately chronicled by Comte de Caylus—it is Ruth Carroll's adorable Chessie—it is all the sleek and slithery horde in Wanda Gág's classic for children, "Millions of Cats."

Certainly cats have come into more literary and artistic honor in these last half dozen years than ever before, but there has always been, from time immemorial, I will insist, a bond between them and persons who wield a pen.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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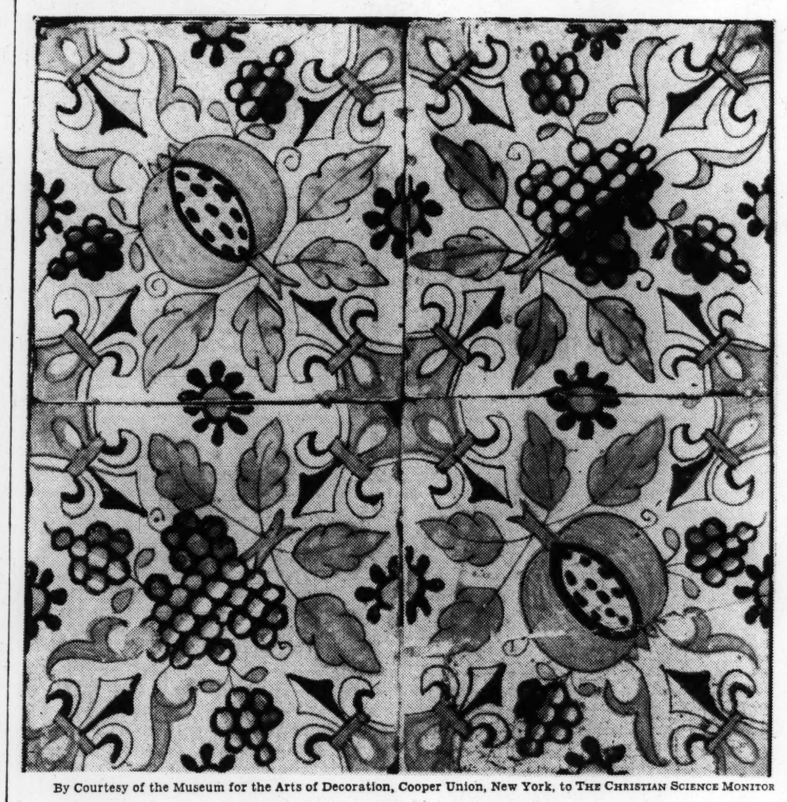
This background of understanding, in some degree, is indispensable to enjoyment of good reading; and it builds itself from that enjoyment. To care for good reading, to keep on with good reading because you care for it, means that little by little this background takes on substance in the mind, and unconsciously every new subject contemplated, studied, or enjoyed enlarges and enriches it. From every book, invisible threads reach out to other books; and, as the mind comes to use and control those threads, the whole panorama of the world's life, past and present, becomes constantly more varied and interesting, while at the same time the mind's own powers of reflection and judgment are exercised and strengthened. Poetry, drama, novels—books that set the imagination at work—are potent agents in background-building, weaving color and personality into the fabric of history and social progress.—From the Introduction to "Living With Books," by HELEN E. HAINES. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

The Walk

Fast I went, but there were many
Traveling faster still.
As I walked winds overtook me
Running up the hill.
Only to the woodlands went I
Where the ferns uncurled,
But the sun turned round the corner
Of the frozen world.

Silent was I but less silent
Than the butterflies;
Even crows in that gold radiance
Had forgot their cries.
Happy was I, but my happiness
Lacked the rich content
Of the cows as homeward slowly
One by one, they went.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH



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DELFT TILES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

THE TILE has an interesting chapter in the history of pottery. Tiles have long been used for household decoration, as they are both useful and ornamental. In warm climates, tiled floors and walls help to keep interiors cool; while in northern latitudes they may give some security against dampness.

Tiles made in Holland were transported to these shores by early settlers, and Colonial homesteads are found to have charming tiles introduced around the framework of fireplaces. This set of four polychromed Delft tiles, in the collection of the Cooper Union in New York City, was made in The Netherlands in the seventeenth century. At that time, the ornamentation of such plaques was naturalistic in character. Grapes, oranges, and pomegranates figured clearly in the patterns, standing out boldly in vivid colors against a light background.

Geestelijke Verdediging

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE HOOGSTE VEILIGHEID is voor het menschdom niet gelegen in de sterkte van zinnelijk waarneembare bolwerken, legers en vloten, doch in de geestelijke verdedigingsmiddelen, die in het individueele menschelijk bewustzijn worden opgebouwd. Hoewel menschelijke verdedigingsmaatregelen in den tegenwoordigen tijd noodig zijn, totdat haat en hebzucht vernietigd zullen wezen en het sterfelijk denken geleerd zal hebben niet langer in de werkelijkheid van dwaling te gelooven, toch kan een bestendige vrede ten slotte alleen komen, wanneer welwillendheid en naastenliefde in de harten der menschen zullen wonen. Verlossing is een individueele ervaring. Het begrijpen van vrede en naastenliefde, in het menschelijk bewustzijn gevestigd, heeft meer macht om het menschdom te beschermen dan één van de wapenen dezer wereld.

Men heeft slechts zijn eigen gedachten na te gaan om te beseffen, dat goed en kwaad zich nooit vereenigen. Iedereen, waar hij zich ook moge bevinden, heeft recht op zijn eerlijke overtuiging, en alles wat het ware begrip van recht aantast, moet uit zijn bewustzijn verwijderd worden, indien hij vrede wil vinden. Dit werk moet zich in het individueele bewustzijn voortzetten, totdat iedere schijn van dwaling is uitgewischt. Wat recht is, moet de overhand hebben in het denken van den enkeling, wil hij er toe meewerken om den wereldvrede te vestigen. Zelfzucht, vrees en onverschilligheid kunnen zich niet verbergen achter het mom van goed te zijn. De Meester heeft de twee groote geboden uitgesproken, toen hij zeide (Marcus 12:30, 31): „Gij zult den Heere uwen God liefhebben uit geheel uw hart en uit geheel uwe ziel en uit geheel uw verstand en uit geheel uwe kracht. Dit is het eerste gebod. En het tweede hieraan gelijk, is dit: Gij zult uwen naaste liefhebben als uzelven."

Onwetendheid zou ons in slaap willen sussen door ons te doen gelooven, dat het probleem, waarvoor de wereld zich heden gesteld ziet, niet *ons* probleem is en dat wij het uitwerken er van kunnen overlaten aan hen, die rechtstreeks bij den oorlog zijn betrokken. Alles wat de vrijheid en het welzijn van den enkeling aangaat, gaat allen aan, want zijn wij niet allen kinderen van den éénen Vader? Misschien worden wij niet opgeroepen om persoonlijk aan den strijd deel te nemen, maar allen zijn wij opgeroepen om het recht te verdedigen en ons werk zal niet voltooid zijn, voordat de heerschappij van harmonie op aarde zal zijn gevestigd.

Door het leiderschap van Mozes heeft God de kinderen Israëls gevoerd uit de dienstbaarheid in Egypte. God heeft hen veilig door de Roode Zee geleid en wees hun den weg door een vuurkolom des nachts en een wolkkolom des daags. Ook heden voert Hij het menschdom door de Christelijke Wetenschap uit de slavernij van tirannie en agressie. Hij wijst het menschelijk denken op Waarheid en Liefde en leidt het daarheen. Wij maken aanspraak op Zijn leiding en bescherming en demonstreeren Zijn tegenwoordigheid en macht, wetende, dat de intelligentie, die het heelal bestuurt, alle aanmatiging van het kwaad kan omverwerpen. De eeuwenoude strijd van dwaling tegen Waarheid moet ons niet moedeloos maken en er is geen reden om er hulpeloos tegenover te staan, want, zooals Paulus gezegd heeft (2 Cor. 10:4): „De wapenen onzes krijgs zijn niet vleeschelijk, maar krachtig door God tot nederwerping der sterkten." Wanneer wij naar Gods stem luisteren en Zijn wet gehoorzamen met een hart vol liefde voor het geheele menschdom, zal Hij ons veilig door de huidige moeilijkheden heen leiden tot waren vrede.

Geestelijke verdedigingswerken worden opgebouwd uit moed en ferme beslistheid. Liefde voor God en den mensch is het fundament waarop zij rusten. Iedereen heeft werk te doen. Iedereen moet wakker zijn voor het geestelijk feit, dat er in Gods heelal geen oorlogen zijn. De Christelijke Wetenschap schenkt ons het begrijpen, waardoor wij de machteloosheid inzien van het kwaad en de onvernietigbaarheid van Leven, en verwijdert aldus uit 's menschen denken alle inblazingen van de dwaling, dat het kwaad wezenlijkheid, macht of intelligentie zou hebben.

De kinderen Gods voeren geen oorlog tegen elkander. De strijd gaat tegen dwaling, hebzucht, agressie, booze neigingen en zelfzucht. Mary Baker Eddy schrijft in haar *Message to The Mother Church for 1901* (blz. 12, 13): „Het kwaad is geen hoeveelheid of hoedanigheid, het is geen intelligentie, geen persoon of beginsel, geen man of vrouw, geen plaats of ding, en God heeft het niet gemaakt." Wanneer iemand, door deze verklaring met verstand toe te passen, leert aan de dwaling iedere aanspraak op werkelijkheid te ontnemen, kan hij er zeker van zijn, dat zijn gebed veel vermag en doeltreffend zal wezen.

Het is daarom van het allerhoogste belang, dat iedereen de wapenen opneemt tegen het kwaad door het begrijpen van Waarheid en Liefde. Wij moeten waakzaam zijn in onzen strijd tegen het kwaad en voortdurend onze geestelijke verdedigingsmiddelen opbouwen—gedachten van vrede en liefde. Wij moeten iedere verzoeking weerstaan om het kwaad met macht te bekleeden en moeten erkennen, dat de wet van God in staat is het menschdom te bewaren en te besturen.

Over haar eigen gebeden zegt Mrs. Eddy [*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, blz. 220]: „Iedereen dag bid ik voor de oplossing van alle nationale moeilijkheden, voor de broederschap der menschen, voor het verdwijnen van afgoderij en ongeloof, en voor den bloei en de vestiging van den Christelijken godsdienst—het Christendom van den Christus. Ik heb ook vertrouwen, dat mijn gebed iets vermag en dat Hij, die alles aan het omkeeren is, zal omkeeren, totdat Hij zal heerschen, wiens recht het is. Iedereen dag bid ik: ‚God, zegen mijn vijanden, maak hen tot Uw vrienden, doe hen de blijdschap en den vrede kennen van liefde.'"

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Evergreen Wood Ferns

Everywhere we go in the light and shadow
of the woods
There are these clusters of ferns shading the
ground.
They are like curving leaves out of the vase
of earth.
We find them close to the ruby raspberries
nodding on their thorny stalks,
Or perhaps where boulders are high and
milkweed feathers show.
Resting beside these ferns, one notices
That their smooth surfaces may become the
landing places
Of the dragonflies and other winged insects;
And sometimes on their curving shoulders,
the spider drops webs
And swings down on his ladders of clear
strands.

DANIEL SMYTH

Spiritual Defense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ULTIMATE safety of mankind lies not in the strength of physical ramparts, armies, and navies, but in the spiritual defenses which are built up in individual human consciousness. While human defense measures are necessary, at present, till hatred and greed are destroyed and mortal thought is educated out of the belief in error as real, nevertheless, permanent and ultimate peace can come only through the establishment of good will and brotherly love in the hearts of men. Salvation is individual. The understanding of peace and brotherly love, established in individual consciousness, is more powerful to protect mankind than any of the world's weapons.

One needs only to take account of his own thoughts to realize that there is no unity between good and evil. Everyone, no matter where he is, has a right to his honest convictions, and anything that would oppose the true sense of right must be eliminated from his consciousness in order that he may find peace. This work must continue in individual consciousness until every semblance of error is wiped out. Right must prevail in the thinking of the individual, in order that he may do his part in the establishing of world peace. Selfishness, fear, and indifference cannot disguise themselves as right. The Master cited the two great commandments, saying (Mark 12:30, 31): "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

It is ignorance which would lull us into believing that the problem confronting the world today is not our own problem, and that we may leave those involved in war to work it out. Whatever concerns the freedom and well-being of one, concerns all; for are we not all children of one Father? We may not be called upon to enter a physical conflict, but we are all called upon to defend the right; and our work will not be finished until the reign of harmony is established on earth.

Through the leadership of Moses, God guided the children of Israel out of Egyptian bondage. God led them safely through the Red Sea, directing them by a pillar of fire by night and of cloud by day. Today, through Christian Science, He is leading mankind out of the bondage of tyranny and aggression. He is guiding and directing human thought to Truth and Love. We claim His guidance and protection, and demonstrate His presence and power, knowing that the intelligence which governs the universe can overthrow arrogant evil. The age-old conflict of error against Truth should not dismay us, and there is no reason to stand helpless since, as Paul has said (II Corinthians 10:4), "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." As we listen for God's voice and obey His law, with love for all mankind in our hearts, He will guide us safely through present difficulties into true peace.

Spiritual defenses are built of courage and firm resolve. Love for God and man is the foundation upon which they rest. Each one has work to do. Each one must be alert to the spiritual fact that there are no conflicts in God's universe. Christian Science enables one understandingly to see the powerlessness of evil and the indestructibility of Life, thus eliminating from one's thinking all suggestions of error, as having identity, power, or intelligence.

The children of God are not at war with one another. The warfare is with error, greed, aggression, lust, and selfishness. Mary Baker Eddy, in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, writes (pp. 12, 13), "Evil is neither quality nor quantity: it is not intelligence, a person or a principle, a man or a woman, a place or a thing, and God never made it." When, through the intelligent application of this statement, one learns to strip error of all claim to reality, he can be assured that his prayer "availeth much," and that it will accomplish its purpose.

It is, therefore, highly important for everyone to take up arms against evil, through the understanding of Truth and Love. We must be vigilant in our warfare to overcome evil, continually building up the spiritual defenses—thoughts of peace and love. We must resist every temptation to invest error with power, and recognize the law of God as able to preserve and control mankind.

Of her own prayers, Mrs. Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 220): "Each day I pray for the pacification of all national difficulties, for the brotherhood of man, for the end of idolatry and infidelity, and for the growth and establishment of Christian religion—Christ's Christianity. I also have faith that my prayer availeth, and that He who is overturning will overturn until He whose right it is shall reign. Each day I pray: 'God bless my enemies; make them Thy friends; give them to know the joy and the peace of love.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Peter Stuyvesant Sails The Hudson

HE ORDERED HIS trusty squire to have his state galley prepared and duly victualled; which being performed, he attended public service at the great church of St. Nicholas, like a true and pious governor. . . .

Then that miracle of hardihood and chivalric virtue, the dauntless Peter Stuyvesant, spread his canvas to the wind, and departed from the fair island of Manna-hatta. The galley in which he embarked was sumptuously adorned with pendants and streamers of gorgeous dyes, which fluttered gaily in the wind, or drooped their ends into the bosom of the stream. The bow and poop of this majestic vessel were gallantly bedight, after the rarest Dutch fashion, with figures of little pursy Cupids with periwigs on their heads, and bearing in their hands garlands of flowers the like of which are not to be found in any book of botany, being the matchless flowers which flourished in the golden age, and exist no longer, unless it be in the imaginations of ingenious carvers of wood and discolourers of canvas. . . .

Wildness and savage majesty reigned on the borders of this mighty river; the hand of cultivation had not as yet laid low the dark forest and tamed the features of the landscape, nor had the frequent sail of commerce broken in upon the profound and awful solitude of ages. Here and there might be seen a rude wigwam perched among the cliffs of the mountains, with its curling column of smoke mounting in the transparent atmosphere. . . . Now and then, from the beetling brow of some precipice, the wild deer would look timidly down upon the splendid pageant as it passed below, and then, tossing its antlers in the air, would bound away into the thickets of the forest.

Through such scenes did the stately vessel of Peter Stuyvesant pass.—From "Knickerbocker's History of New York," by WASHINGTON IRVING.

The Straw

Reaching for armfuls of the gold,
We filled the straw-tick from a pile
New as the autumn. I was old
Enough to make my bed and while

I worked in straw, the morning blew—
The cottonwoods flung out their white
Long arms; the willows swam as through
A sea; we drank the tawny light.

Of sun and wind and yellow stem
We shaped our packs, and carried them
Where chains of corn yet green were swung,
And near, the sky's broad curtain hung.

CELIA DIMMETTE

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Who's Running The Campaign For Roosevelt?

This is the question Bay State Democrats seem to find a perplexing one to answer.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Who is the Director of the Roosevelt-Wallace campaign in Massachusetts?

This question still has not been answered to the satisfaction of many voters throughout Massachusetts.

Recently James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts, issued a statement declaring himself Director of the Roosevelt-Wallace campaign. This, however, did not jibe with a previous story, which originated in the offices of the Democratic State Committee, where William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Committee, presides. The latter report had Mr. Burke named the Director to be assisted by Mr. Curley who is finance director. Yet another prior story, originating from Mr. Burke, gave the crown to Mr. Curley.

Mr. Burke himself did not help to solve the problem today when, in answer to a question regarding the Directorship, he said, "Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will be at the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Springfield Sept. 27 and 28. I am sure some newspaperman will ask him that question. I'd rather have him answer it."

Few political observers can conceive of the somewhat dictatorial "Jim" Curley taking a back seat while Mr. Burke holds the reins. If any political wagering were to be done, the bets would be on Mr. Curley to take over the driver's seat.

Mr. Curley is Democratic National Committeeman from Massachusetts, a position which in previous years carried with it the honor of directing the Democratic national campaign. Why, then, should Mr. Curley, a major party leader, step aside to allow Mr. Burke, a relatively minor political figure, assume control? his followers ask.

The situation regarding the national campaign has resulted in some bitter words between Mr. Curley and Mr. Burke, mostly originating from the former Governor.

Just as this question is causing considerable political discussion, so is the recent comradeship displayed by Mr. Curley and Charles F. Hurley, former Governor, who was defeated by Mr. Curley in a bitter 1938 gubernatorial Democratic primary campaign.

Tobin Victories

Victories of Frederick R. Sullivan, Sheriff of Suffolk County, for renomination, and Thomas Dorgan for Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court for Civil Business, may legitimately be considered triumphs for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

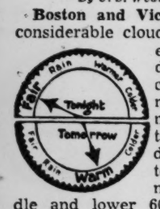
The Tobin forces were behind both men and they beat strong opponents allied with Mr. Curley or District Attorney William J. Foley. With Mayor Tobin expected to seek re-election next year, such political successes will be important, particularly if he has as his opponent Mr. Curley, who may have passed up a Senatorial or gubernatorial campaign this year to make ready for a 1941 fight for a fourth mayoral term. It may be expected that if the Mayor does seek re-election, the forces of Sheriff Sullivan and Mr. Dorgan, former legislative agent for the City of Boston under Mayor Tobin, will support him.

Edgar M. Mills

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with considerable cloudiness and moderately warm today with increasing cloudiness toward night continuing tonight and Sunday. Lowest temperature tonight in the middle and lower 60's. Threatening with showers and cooler during Sunday night. Gentle southerly winds. Monday probably showers and somewhat cooler.



Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and warmer today and mostly cloudy and cooler Sunday.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and warmer, light showers in east and north portions today, light showers tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and warm today followed by light showers and cooler late tonight; partly cloudy and cooler Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	81	New Orleans	74	74
Chicago	68	91	New York	70	72
Denver	59	75	Norfolk	65	82
Kansas City	65	92	Philadelphia	69	84
Los Angeles	54	80	St. Louis	69	96
Miami	74	85	San Francisco	58	82
Minneapolis	61	83	Washington	68	90

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Sept. 21.
B—Maximum, Sept. 20

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:01 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 3:28 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 3:44 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Monday, 4:15 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 7:14 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 7:12 p. m., Sunday.

American Legion Program

Twenty-second Annual National Convention, Sept. 23-26.
Twentieth Annual National Convention, American Legion Auxiliary.
Twenty-first Promenade Nationale La Societe des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux.
Nineteenth Annual Marche Nationale La Boutique des Huit Chapeaux et Quarante Femmes.

Saturday, Sept. 21

2:00 p. m.—National Finance Committee at Horticultural Hall.
2:00 p. m.—Legion Publishing and Publicity at State House Commission.

Sunday, Sept. 22

Special services and sermons in the morning in many churches of Greater Boston, arranged by National Convention Patriotic and Church Services Committee.

9:00 a. m.-3:00 p. m.—American Legion Committee Meetings at Horticultural Hall and Statler.
11:30 a. m.—"Colonial America" Breakfast (in costume) at Copley-Plaza.
1:00 p. m.—American Legion Glee Club Competition at Tremont Temple.
2:00 p. m.—National Child Welfare Conference at Statler.
2:00 p. m.—Dedication of Cyrus E. Dallin Statue of Paul Revere and 13 Memorial Tablets at Paul Revere Mall, off Hanover Street, North End.
2:30 p. m.—Drill, Jackson, Mich., American Legion Zouaves at Boston Common Drill Field.
3:00 p. m.—Sons of the American Legion Conference at State House.
3:00 p. m.—WPA Playground Circus—Boston Park Department at Boston Common Drill Field.
7:30 p. m.—Religious-Patriotic Service (undenominational), the Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Hatch Memorial Shell, Esplanade.

Monday, Sept. 23

7:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m.—Senior American Legion Drum Corps Competition at Harvard Stadium, Allston.
8:00 a. m.—Sons of American Legion Bands Competition at Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common.
8:00 a. m.—Junior American Legion Drum Corps Competition at Fens Stadium.
9:00 a. m.—Opening Session twenty-second annual convention of the American Legion, meeting jointly with the American Legion Auxiliary. (Only session open to non-delegates.) Addresses: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; H. W. Prentis, Jr., President, National Association of Manufacturers; at Boston Arena.
10:00 a. m.—American Legion Color Guards Competition at Cambridge Armory.
11:00 a. m.—American Legion Senior Bands Competition at Hatch Shell, Esplanade.
1:00 p. m.—Sons of American Legion Drum Corps Competition at Fens Stadium.
1:30 p. m.—Opening Session, American Legion Auxiliary. Address: Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander, American Legion; at Copley-Plaza.
3:00 p. m.—Meetings, all convention committees at State House.
5:00 p. m.—Band Concert and Drill, Boston Fire Department, at Boston Common.
6:00 p. m.—Concert by Winners of American Legion Band Competition, Junior Band Competition, and Glee Club Competition at Hatch Shell, Esplanade.
6:00 p. m.—40 and 8 Parade; from Beacon and Arlington Streets, down Beacon to Park Street, to Tremont, to Boylston, through Park Square, out Columbus Avenue, over Massachusetts Avenue to St. Botolph Street, to vicinity of Arena.
7:00 p. m.—Daylight fireworks in Charles River Basin at Esplanade.
7:30 p. m.—National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests at Statler.
8:30 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra concert at Hatch Shell, Esplanade.
10:00 p. m.—Grand Fireworks Display in Charles River Basin at Esplanade.

Tuesday, Sept. 24

9:00 a. m.—Official Convention Parade.
The parade starts at Arlington and Beacon Streets, goes down Beacon to School, to Washington, to Franklin, to Federal, to High, to Summer, to Washington, to Temple Place, to Tremont, to Boylston, and out Columbus Avenue to the disbanding point at Berkeley Street.
9:30 p. m.—8 and 40 Dinner at Brunswick.
10:00 p. m.—40 and 8 Dinner Dance at Statler.

Wednesday, Sept. 25

9:00 a. m.—Second Session, American Legion Convention. Addresses: William Green, President, American Federation of Labor; Donald Dushane, President, National Education Association, and presentation of other distinguished guests; Committee Reports; at Symphony Hall.
9:00 a. m.—Second Session, American Legion Auxiliary Convention. Address: Princess Alexandra Kropotkin; Reports; at Copley-Plaza.
7:30 p. m.—American Legion Auxiliary "States Dinner at Statler.
8:30 p. m.—"Cavalcade of Stars," entertainment sponsored by Post 1,190, New York, at National League Baseball Field.

Thursday, Sept. 26

9:00 a. m.—Third Session, American Legion Convention. Address: Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; Reports; Awards; Election of Officers; Adjournment; at Symphony Hall.
9:00 a. m.—Third Session, American Legion Auxiliary Convention. Address: Miss Mary Margaret McBride; Reports; Resolutions; Election and Installation of Officers; Adjournment; at Copley-Plaza.

Parole Judges Urged by Lyman At Crime Prevention Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21—State parole boards, members of which would be known as parole judges and who would be on the same basis and have the character and standing in the community enjoyed by the Superior Court Judiciary, were urged today by Arthur T. Lyman, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, as a means of eliminating political interference in the release of prisoners.

Declaring that the value of parole was no longer debatable, the Massachusetts Commissioner told members of the Fifth New England Conference on Probation, Parole, and Crime Prevention meeting in the Hotel Bond here, that the question now is, how are we going to improve it?

"For the safety of the public," Mr. Lyman said, "all prisoners should be released under parole conditions and in no other way. To send a prisoner out to an approved job, an approved home, and under the supervision of a parole agent is much safer than to turn him out at the expiration of sentence with nothing but a $10 bill in his pocket and no place to go."

"Without any doubt," the Commissioner asserted, "the most important single factor in successful community adjustment of the released prisoner is a steady job.

"We have found in Massachusetts, where we have approximately 1500 men on parole, that 86 per cent of them are employed at the present time, and that 70 per cent of our failures come from the 14 per cent unemployed."

Discussing the value of institutional training in parole work Commissioner Lyman told the conference that plans were under way in Massachusetts to provide training in airplane mechanics in view of the jobs now available in defense industries.

The Massachusetts Commissioner also reported a downward trend in Massachusetts prison population and a distinct falling off in the number of arrests.

At last night's session Associate Justice G. Frederick Frost, of the Rhode Island Superior Court, termed probation the "greatest boon to criminology" in the past half century. Judge Frost told the conference that youths between 15 and 21, comprising only 13 per cent of the population were responsible for 40 per cent of all burglaries and car thefts. Broken homes, he added, were among the most frequent causes of juvenile delinquency.

Timber of a Nation's Defense

United States Forest Service

Salvage and Precaution Work Team Up

(1) Reducing forest hazards by chopping limbs from fallen trees; (2) Relieving pressure on a boom line in one of the 262 New England ponds in which more than 6,000,000 feet of timber have been stored; (3) The slip up which logs move to the saw; (4) Off to join other squads of Civilian Conservation Corps and Work Projects Administration workers in fire-fighting or suppression of fire hazards; (5) Fire control by a civilian, part of the New England Forest Emergency Project's program in controlling and lessening the fire danger.

Trees Felled By Hurricane Aid Defense

Thirty thousand landowners from Long Island to Maine stood to lose 2,250,000,000 board feet of lumber when a hurricane ripped a destructive path through New England just two years ago, but today they have salvaged more than $8,000,000, expect to get more, and have apparently landed in a position to fill the bill of a defense-conscious nation's expanded demands for lumber.

The unit which made these returns from what seemed a total loss has been the New England Forest Emergency Project, a force of forestry experts rapidly rounded up in September, 1938, from the Federal staff employed in national forests throughout the country. Their job has been the administration of "first aid" by salvaging fallen timber and reducing fire hazards in the wasted territory through which the hurricane ran its course.

National defense interests have been indirectly benefited by the work of these men after the hurricane. Lumber, cut and sawed from hurricane-felled timber, has been sold directly to the Navy for construction. More—and there is plenty more, about 450,000,000 board feet— is expected to find its way into industries using wood in manufacture and shipping of defense orders.

"Stock-Taking" Results

J. F. Campbell heads the Forest Emergency Project as Director, and his "stock-taking" today disclosed that 631,067,558 board feet of pine and other softwoods and 24,428,554 board feet of hardwoods have been delivered to his agency by timber owners in New England.

This would be enough and to spare for the National Defense Advisory Commission, which a month ago advised the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association that the Army and Navy would need 650,000,000 board feet for defense construction.

Continuing down the list of statistics, Mr. Campbell points out the timber from which these millions of feet has been or will be cut has been stored in little, out-of-the-way ponds throughout New England. The Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, of which Mr. Campbell is also Director, has paid $8,099,780 to woodland owners who transferred title by 12,350 contracts.

The Administration has also found buyers for $1,608,000 worth of lumber. Either the Defense Commission will take the rest or it will be sold through regular trade channels under the supervision of a group of wholesale buyers who will purchase it from the Government.

Adjustable Scale

Negotiations are under way for the latter. Interested lumbermen will probably purchase the surplus lumber under an agreement to sell at the market price. An adjustable scale, based on market conditions, will determine the price of the footage the lumbermen will pay the Government as the lumber changes hand.

Profits, if any, by the Government on the deal will be turned back to the original landowner who by his contract agreed to the Government's withholding 10 per cent of money paid him for his timber.

Harvard Gets Away On Its Second Tercentenary Year

Upperclassmen joined the mass invasion of Harvard Yard this morning, as both freshmen and their "elders" registered together in Memorial Hall and began what in one sense is Harvard's tercentenary year.

Harvard's official tercentenary, of course, was celebrated with pomp and splendor four years ago, for it was in 1636 that the Massachusetts General Court resolved to "advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity," designating Newtowne or Cambridge as the cite of the first college in America.

But now the professors are rereading their Harvard history. They have discovered that although it was founded in 1636, it closed down—and Nathaniel Eaton, the headmaster, absconded with the funds—three years later. Only in 1640 did the wilderness seminary get solidly on its educational feet.

On 300th Year

So, whether there is any formal celebration this year or not—and there may be—Harvard can be said to be setting out on its 300th anniversary year.

Much can be seen about the Yard that is familiar to the 2,550 upper-classmen who will have registered by Monday night. Before they have taken two steps outside Memorial Hall, they see one very familiar sight: the massed ranks of laundry, tailoring, newspaper, and magazine solicitors. "Vultures," the undergraduates call them. This year a firm giving away free milk added novelty.

It is the solicitors on the balcony of Memorial Hall—the ones given "first shot" at the outcoming men—who have the best time. For the most part, they consist of students selling student publications. Here the Lampoon gives away free copies, making sly digs at its rivals, the Crimson editors. Here the Crimson men, replying, boost their paper and warn freshmen from "laundry solicitors and 'Poon salesmen." The Advocate, Monthly, Progressive, and Guardian join in as best they can.

Another familiar sight about the Yard is Max Keezer, Cambridge merchant, who—for what must be at least his thirtieth year—is offering to buy old clothes.

Willkie Enrolls

There is news, too, at Harvard this year. For one thing, Wendell Willkie's son, Philip, is enrolling in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. In June the last Roosevelt graduated.

Academically, Harvard is setting out on several novel experiments this year. One entire department will be devoted, for the first time in America, to the study of Celtic languages and literatures. A beginning course in Latin will be given for the first time at Harvard.

New treatment of war, propaganda, and current history will be available to students after course revisions. An ambitious new course is planned on "Civilization: An Objective Study of Its Meaning and Its Role in the Making of Western Civilization."

Commercial tutoring schools have practically disappeared from the Harvard scene, following 10 years of a rushing business in "canned education." This is the result of the University's "death sentence" regulation, passed last June, by which students are forbidden to be employed by the schools, or to attend them except under certain circumstances, and then only with permission from the Dean.

"For Rent Sign"

One indication of the new era is a "For Rent" sign posted in the blank windows of what was once the Parker-Cramer tutoring school. Wolff's is still running, but will conform to Harvard standards. Manter Hall will skirt along the edges of University disapproval, giving the old-style reviews, it is learned, but will be careful to stay within the letter of the law regarding the number of students attending.

W. R. F.

Clear Thinking Urged in Talk At Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 21—Reasoned convictions must replace indifference, hysteria, and hate in "a most challenging period in world history," Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, told the student body today in a prepared address opening the college's sixty-sixth year.

"This is an era of convictions," Dr. McAfee declared. "They are easy for thoughtless people to acquire, harder for thinking people to achieve. Yet action is vastly accelerated if it is based on conviction, and thoughtful people often miss the chance to take effective action because they have reached no conviction which motivates them to act.

"Indifference and hysteria," she continued, "produce no valid convictions nor intelligent action. It is our task this year to think far enough to reach some conclusions about what is important enough to live for, and, if need be, to die for. Convictions based on adequate information and derived by means of clear thinking can be our most important contribution to the nation.

"It is appallingly easy to become so absorbed in personal affairs in as busy a community as this that even epoch-making crises are simply not interesting. Some of us, on the other hand, run the risk of becoming hysterical about the crisis. We must find our way between these two extremes."

Dr. McAfee asked the girls to avoid hatred of those with whom they disagree. It is a difficult achievement, she said "to date evil and yet sympathize with the evil doer."

New Roosevelt Group Is Formed

Formation of a Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee for Roosevelt and Wallace has been announced by Dr. George W. Coleman, founder and President of Ford Hall Forum.

Members of the Committee include Dean James Landis of the Harvard Law School, Larue Brown, Boston attorney, and Prof. Arthur Schlesinger, Harvard Professor of History, Dr. Coleman said. The organization is affiliated with a nation-wide committee headed by New York's Mayor La Guardia. Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska is honorary chairman.

Governor May Get Barracks Dispute

HYANNIS, Mass., Sept. 21 (AP)—Asserting they would appeal to Governor Saltonstall to intervene if their efforts failed Cape Cod Selectmen sought to arbitrate today a dispute between labor unions and workmen on a $1,000,000 Army barracks project at Camp Edwards, Falmouth.

Prospective workers have contended that union initiation fees of $75 for carpenters, $50 for semi-skilled workers and $20 for unskilled workers were excessive for "short time" work. The project is scheduled to be completed Dec. 1.

Legionnaires Now Arriving By Thousands

Boston greets great host of delegates from all over U. S. as convention plans progress.

By Donald Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While a rising generation prepares to be drafted for military training, America looked on today as men who took that training more than two decades ago began to pour into Boston by the tens of thousands for the annual American Legion Convention.

It is 10 years since the last time they gathered in Boston for an exuberant session—still thrilled by the joy of victory in a war fought to "make the world safe for democracy." Today they are sobered by the realization that that democracy is in even greater jeopardy throughout the world.

The Legion "come of age" at this convention, for it is its twenty-first birthday. It was founded at a meeting held in Paris, France, on March 16, 1919. Thousands of Legionnaires now have sons of draft age. Many of these fathers went overseas and saw active service in France. The thought of that experience lends weight to the Legion's insistence that involvement in the present war is not inevitable and must not occur.

Sons of Draft Age

While many Legion members do have sons of draft age, the children of a great number of others are now in the midst of their school days. Thousands of these have joined the "Sons of the American Legion" organization, which was launched several years ago. Their trim uniforms add spots of additional color to the crowds of veterans, with their wives and children, gathering on Boston streets today.

It was at the Boston National Convention of the Legion in 1930 that the first steps were taken to create this new juvenile group. A committee was appointed to study the subject. But it was not until 1933 that the organization was fully approved by the National Executive Committee.

This year the Sons of the American Legion number nearly 59,000—divided into 3,419 squadrons.

Steady Growth

The Legion itself continues its steady growth among men who volunteered or were drafted during the World War — including those who served overseas and those who received training at camps within the United States. At the time of its 1930 convention in Boston the total membership was 850,115. Today it has mounted to well over 1,075,000—just about the number of Americans expected to be under arms a year from now, as the draft machinery gets under way.

Under the age limits of the present draft law — as finally decided upon — Legionnaires are not liable to be drafted for a second time. The limits originally proposed in the House of Representatives, however, would have included the youngest groups of veterans.

Most of the Legionnaires who attended the Boston convention in 1930 heard the addresses given then by former President Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. For that occasion Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. Hoover were also present. There had been some hope that this year the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates would appear at the convention—but in the case of both Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt, other plans prevent them from accepting the Legion's invitation.

At Headquarters

Things have been buzzing all week at Horticultural Hall, where the national administrative staff has established its headquarters for the convention.

Free books of 30 entertainment tickets have been made available to all registered Legion members attending the convention, too.

The Registration Committee's headquarters are in the Motor Mart, across the road from the Statler Hotel. As the Legionnaires flooded into town today, like a peaceful "army of occupation" bent on pleasure as well as serious business, they hurried to register there—or at booths established in eight hotels, the Copley-Plaza, Kenmore, Lenox, Manger, Parker House, Somerset, Statler and Touraine.

Official Delegates

The official delegates to the convention number 1,447—a new high—but they, of course, make up a very small percentage of the total flood of Legionnaires, their wives and children who are beginning to fill the city today.

In a peaceful blitzkrieg they are descending upon it by train, boat, highway and air.

Incidentally, the scheduling of the convention at the end of September has meant a prolonging of midsummer prosperity for transportation systems in New England, as well as for sight-seeing concerns and other vacation agencies.

But though the merrymaking of the "40 and 8" parade Monday might be a big attraction for local spectators, America as a whole is watching the Legion convention soberly at this critical time, when its sons are being drafted once more for possible war—and when true patriotism is more than ever needed in every field.

Torpedo Style Is General In Auto Models

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Every year some trend of styling sweeps the automobile industry and is seen to marked degree in every make of automobile This year, General Motors sets the style with its popular torpedo design used exclusively in all of its models.

All three Nash lines are torpedo styled. Hudson revised the rear end of its 1941 cars to achieve the torpedo design. Buick, Oldsmobile, and Pontiac have started with torpedo styling and worked out individual treatments from that basis.

Latest to make its official appearance is Chevrolet with larger size, more room inside, and concealed running boards. Horsepower is increased from 85 to 90, and vacuum power shift is now standard on all models. The advantages of under-the-door running boards are cited as "easier to keep clean and an assured dry footing for persons getting into the car even in rainy weather."

Chevrolets Roomier

The factory reports that "Chevrolet interiors are roomier as well as more luxurious. They embody numerous refinements, whose aggregate effect is to make these cars the equals, in riding comfort, driving ease, and safety, of cars of far higher price. Their restful, roomy ease is apparent the moment the door is opened

"Rear seats are lower, a change which not only makes for comfort, but also—by bringing passenger weight nearer the ground—contributes to stability and safety. There is greater room across the seat cushions, and also at elbow and shoulder levels. Footroom is more than ample, as before. Front seats are substantially wider, and are adjustable, and those in two-door models have convenient divided-type backs."

Throughout the motor industry, commitments already made for the purchase of materials and supplies run into several hundred millions of dollars in addition to the heavy investment in plant retooling for the production of the new models.

Exact figures on these commitments are not yet available, but a typical example is provided in the program of the Buick division of General Motors Corporation. Buick, which built 283,204 cars during the last model year, has set its 1941 model objective at 300,000 units and already has contracted for $100,000,000 of materials and supplies.

In the model year just ended Chevrolet produced 1,051,760 cars; Ford 810,050, and Plymouth 411,260. Each of these producers expects to assemble at least as many units during this model year, with expenditures for raw materials and supplies in proportion to those of Buick and others in the volume production field.

Fine Line of Fords

Speculation concerning the six-cylinder Ford has been set at rest. The 1941 Ford runs as usual with a V-8 engine, but it is longer, larger inside and a completely revised car all round. There is a new line, the Super De Luxe, shown in Boston for the first time yesterday.

The regular or popular line is called the De Luxe. These two lines really are refinements of the previous 60 horsepower and 85 horsepower lines, except that now they are both 85 horsepower. Ford has made the last 60 horsepower car, it is said.

Both these models have a longer wheelbase, and both have roomier bodies. Six to seven inches wider. That extra interior room is noticed the minute one gets into the car. So is the longer wheelbase when one takes the car out for a spin on the road.

Like most of the other new cars the running board has begun to shrink, though not as much as on some where it has practically disappeared

The Ford still has a running board, but it's narrower and partly covered by a flare at the bottom of doors, which, because of the extra body width, extend out further at the side All this is true also of the Mercury.

The design of the new cars is orthodox, with the sloping rear end and exaggerated streamlined effect of the fenders. The front fenders, incidentally, are made in three pieces, a boon to those drivers who have a high-dent rating.

There are six body types in the Super De Luxe line and four in the De Luxe.

Studebaker Lifts Output

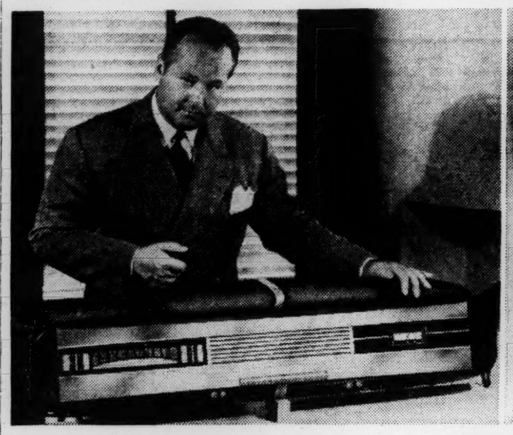
A typographical error in a recent motor column referred to the fact that Studebaker had set a 1941 schedule of production for 150,000 cars as compared with 197,963 in 1940. The 1940 figure should have read 107,000. Hence, the wrong impression was given that Studebaker was reducing production, whereas, it is increasing output by 50 per cent this season.

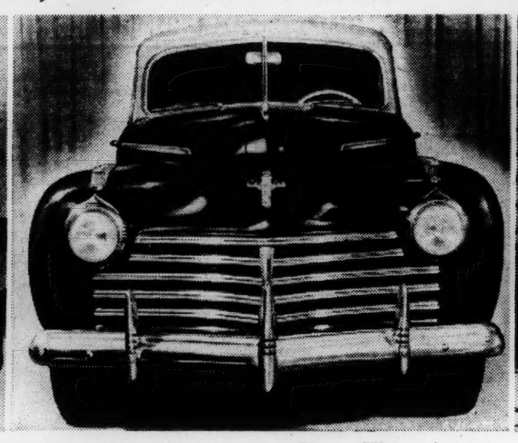
Salute to Americas

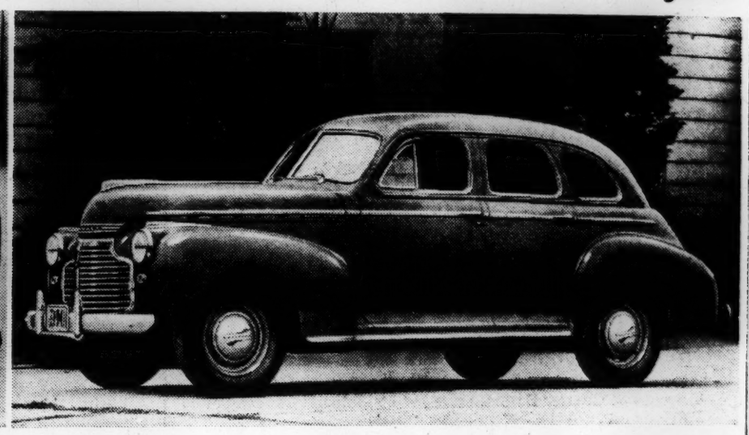
World conditions, and the fact that 1940 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union have combined to determine the decorative theme of the 1940 National Automobile Show. When the great exposition opens in Grand Central Palace, Manhattan, on Oct. 12, the keynote will be "A Salute to the Americas —For Peace and Freedom."

Being so completely in tune with the times, the automobile industry states that it cannot help but feel most strongly the impact of world upheaval. "Considering the chaotic state of Europe, it naturally thinks of its good neighbors in Central and South America in terms of co-operation for the maintence of peaceful relations in this hemisphere."

Front, Side, or Inside, the 1941 Automobiles Look Trim and Powerful







Here They Are

George W. Walker, Detroit industrial designer, who styles motorcars and accessories, is shown at the extreme left pointing to the airplane-type "crash pad," which is a feature of his new safety instrument panel incorporated in some of the 1941 cars. The panel itself is developed along very simple lines so that there are no knobs or instruments with which passengers can come in collision. A new Chrysler in the center. Chevrolet, with its covered running board, on the right.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Variety Program, Hamburg. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks": "World Affairs": H. Wickham Steed. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Concert Orchestra; News in English; Dance Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Japanese Music—Koto. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Talk: "This Land of Ours." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:20 p. m.—"Friendly Quarrelers." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Concert by the Orquesta Progresista. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

For Sunday, Sept. 22

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—"From German Operas." DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Talk: "London Log." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks."
GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Budapest — 8:30 p. m.—"Two Dances," Budapest Concert Orchestra; News in English. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Program Previews." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Berlin—9:15 p m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.9m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—"Explanations of Japanese Music." Talk in English by Vincent Canzoneri. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Band concert; Light music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American Listeners, GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—A Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc

For Monday, Sept. 23

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	**U. S. Marine Band.**	Bobby Bryne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Boston Bees-New York	Goldie White Presents...
3:15	**U. S. Marine Band.**	Bobby Bryne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Giants baseball game..	"Console Capers" .....
3:30	**Charles L. McNary.**	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Campus Capers": va-	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	**Charles L. McNary**	Johnny Long's Orchestra	riety program	Giants baseball game...	"Melody Mart" .....
4:00	"Bull Session": col-	Club Matinee: variety...	**Library of Congress**	Boston Bees-New York	Musicale .....
4:15	lege debate	Club Matinee: variety...	**Chamber Concert fea-**	Giants baseball game...	Consolairs .....
4:30	Sports Program ...	Sport program	**turing the Budapest**	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:45	"Four Clubmen"	Club Matinee: variety...	**String Quartet**	Giants baseball game..	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00	Piano and organ ...	Gus Steck's Orchestra..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"Legion on Parade"	Gus Steck's Orchestra..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"Crackpot College".	Studio speaker	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	"Crackpot College".	"The Kick-Off"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Frank Ryan, sports.....	News; Baseball Scores..
6:00	News; talk	News; Music; Sport Com-	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	ment; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review .....
6:30	**'London After Dark'**	**"London After Dark"** ..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	"Swing It" .....
6:45	**'London After Dark'**	**"London After Dark"** ..	Dramatic sketch	Sports; "Memory Lane".	Sport comment .....
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Talk; Dinner Music .....
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Charioteers"	News Service .....
7:30	**"Master Works of**	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	Yvette, songs	Louis Panico's Orchestra	"Let's Dance" .....
7:45	**Music"**	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	"20th Century Serenade"	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00	"Marriage Club":	Gordon Jenkins' Orch...	**"Knickerbocker Play-**	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	Variety program .....
8:15	quiz program	Gordon Jenkins' Orch...	**house": dramatic sk..**	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	Variety program .....
8:30	"The Human Ad-	"Hollywood Tomorrow":	'Truth or Consequences':	"Nobody's Children":	Sports program .....
8:45	venture": war news	variety program	quiz program	orphans' histories	"Sing Song Time" .....
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Policing the Legion"...	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Will Hudson's Orchestra	Henry Burr: Hoosier	Dick Shelton's Orch....	cal Album" .....
9:30	Orchestra; soloists,	Radio Guild: "Things in	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	**American Choral Festi-**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Common," dramatic sk.	ty's Orchestra	**val; soloists; chorus;**	cal Album" .....
10:00	Serenade"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..	"Station E-Z-R-A":	**orchestra; Wallenstein**	News Service .....
10:15	**Norman Thomas** ...	**Norman Thomas**	comedy sketch	**Norman Thomas**	Don Meredith's Orch....
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports..	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	News Service	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:45	**News of the War**...	"Melody in the Night"...	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Lang Thompson's Orch..	Frankie Stan's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; sports; weather..	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra.	Sports program .....
11:15	News; "Swing Club"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Weather Service	Jerry Livingston's Orch.	The Streamliners .....
11:30	"Swing Club"	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	Ben Cutler's Orchestra..	Charlie Barnet's Orch...	"Day's End" .....
11:45	"Swing Club"	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	Ben Cutler's Orchestra..	Charlie Barnet's Orch..	News Service .....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ	War news; Music.....	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:15	Reveille"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	.....
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	.....
9:00	**News of Europe**....	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Program Previews ..	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet	nade": recording	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	"Songs of Cheer and	Bus": children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Hit Parade of Tomor-
9:45	Comfort"	gram	loists; orchestra	nade": recording	row" .....
10:00	Church of the Air..	"Melodic Moods": salon	Uncle Bob: children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems" .....
10:15	Church of the Air..	orchestra	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service .....
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires": Negro	"Tom Terriss"	"Melody Market"	Religious Service .....
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	male quartet	The Ross Sisters.....	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
11:00	News; Music	News; Musicale	Morning Service from	Church Service	Religious Service
11:15	'News and Rhythm'	Luther-Layman Singers.	Cathedral Church of	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes Family	Harmonica soloist	St. Paul: sermon,	Church Service	Manner" .....
11:45	Major Bowes Family	Weather; Musicale	music	Tremont Temple Service	Radio Review .....
12:00	News; weather	**Music Hall: Henrietta**	News Service	Student Radio Club....	Radio Review .....
12:15	Piano soloist	**Schumann, pianist;**	"FM Information Box".	Student Radio Club....	Radio Review .....
12:30	"Star Quest"	**Lorenzo Alvary, bass;**	**"Wings Over America";**	Italian string music....	Radio Review .....
12:45	"Star Quest"	**String Quartet**	**talk; drama**	Italian string music....	Radio Review .....
1:00	"Star Quest"	Vocalist	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour.....
1:15	"Star Quest"	Vass Family, songs.....	Religious program	"Just Mary"	Joseph Tall's Hour.....
1:30	"March of Games"	Political Speaker	"Silver Strings"	Wildlife Program	Joseph Tall's Hour.....
1:45	"March of Games".	Political Speaker	"Silver Strings"	"McFarland Twins"	Joseph Tall's Hour.....
2:00	Network Program ..	"Treasure Trails of	Drama and music.....	"Symphonietta"	"Around the Town".....
2:15	Legion Discussions.	Song": soloists	Drama and music.....	"Symphonietta"	"Around the Town".....
2:30	News; Paul Revere	"Tapestry Musicale" .	**University of Chicago**	Concert Orchestra	"Around the Town".....
2:45	Statue Dedication.	"Tapestry Musicale"	**Round Table**	Concert Orchestra	Murray Twins .....
3:00	**Columbia Symphony**	Graziella Parraga, songs	Charles Dant's Orches-	Drama and music.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:15	**Orchestra; Howard**	Vera Micheles Dean.....	tra; vocalist	Drama and music.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:30	**Barlow, conductor**	"Reveries in Melody":	Madrigal Singers	Frank Gagen's Orch.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:45	**Columbia Symphony**	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	**H. V. Kaltenborn**.....	Network program	Scandinavian Melodies..
4:00	**Orchestra; Howard**	**Sunday Vespers**	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	El Paseo Troubadors....	"Strings and Things":
4:15	**Barlow, conductor**	**Sunday Vespers**	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	El Paseo Troubadors....	orchestra .....
4:30	**"Invitation to**	News; Recordings of	"The World Is Yours":	"Haven of Rest": mari-	"Swing It" .....
4:45	**Learn": "Alcestis"**	Dorothy Gish, interview	dramatization	time hymns and songs.	"Swing It" .....
5:00	'Singing Convent'n'	Moylan Sisters, songs...	Yvette songs	Pacific Southern Ten-	"Melodic Moods" .....
5:15	'Singing Convent'n'	Olivio Santora, yodeler..	Three Cheers: vocal....	nis Championship Tour-	"Melodic Moods" .....
5:30	"Master Works of	"On With the Dance"...	"Sunday Down South":	nament: East - West	Irish Minstrels .....
5:45	Music"	News Service	vocalists; orchestra ...	Tennis Championship .	"Down Memory Lane" ...
6:00	"Fun in Print":	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Tropical Serenade": so-	News; Baseball Scores..
6:15	literary quiz	Religious Program	land's Fame"	loists; orchestra	The Continentals .....
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	Talk: Glen Gray's Or-	Music and Drama.....
6:45	with Gene Autry..	program; orchestra ...	Baseball News	chestra	Music and Drama.....
7:00	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**.....	**News from Europe**.....	"Rendezvous": Ramona;	"Sweet Music" .....
7:15	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**.....	**News from Europe**.....	Tune Twisters; orch..	"Sweet Music" .....
7:30	**"The Adventures of**	"Legion on Parade".....	Bill McDonald's Orch..	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree" ..
7:45	**Ellery Queen"**	"Legion on Parade".....	Bill McDonald's Orch..	Wythe Williams, news..	"Week-End Jamboree" ..
8:00	**Columbia Work-**	"Legion on Parade".....	**Edgar Bergen; Donald**	**American Forum of the**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	**shop: drama**	"Legion on Parade".....	**Dickson; orchestra**	**Air: "Shall We Return**	cal Album" .....
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	"Legion on Parade".....	**"One Man's Family";**	**Relief to the States?";**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	"Legion on Parade".....	**dramatic sketch**	**Senator Robert A. Taft**	cal Album" .....
9:00	**Summer Hour: Jes-**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**sica Dragonette;**	"The Parker Family"...	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album" .....
9:30	**James Newell; Lin-**	Irene Rich, sketch.....	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	King Cole Swingsters...
9:45	**ton Wells; orch...**	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Coral Islanders....
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; Music	Variety program .....
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director..	Orchestra; guest	Symphonic Hour	Variety program .....
10:30	Sports; news	"Good Will Hour": John	Human Nature in Action	Symphonic Hour	News Service .....
10:45	Weather; music ...	J. Anthony, director...	"Voice Beside You"...	Symphonic Hour	Army Recruiting progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines.,	News; Sports; Weather...	News Service	Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	"Let's Dance" .....
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch..	"Music You Want".....	Weather Service	Jerry Livingston's Orch..	"Let's Dance" .....
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch..	"Music You Want".....	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Joe Reichman's Orch....	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch..	"Music You Want".....	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Joe Reichman's Orch....	News Service .....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story,	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	**J. Edgar Hoover**.....	Studio speaker .....
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	Clark Dennis, tenor.....	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Singing Strings"	Magyar Serenaders .....
11:30	"Big Sister": play.	"The Wife Saver".....	"Against the Storm"....	Ruth Moss, interviews...	"Lost and Found" .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light".....	"Highlights, Halftones".	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Noonday Review..	"Woman in White".....	News Service	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills": drama..	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs...	Italian string music....	Sports; Weather; Tide..
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian string music....	**"The Monitor News"** ..
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Orchestra ...	News Service	Frank Luther, songs...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Life Beautiful" ..	Georgia Mae, songs	Dramatic sketch	John Agnew, organist...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	News Service	"Alexander Thiele Con-
1:45	"Road of Life".....	Legion Interview	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Yesterday's Headlines"	ducts"; soloist; orch...
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Concert Hall"	'Hymns of All Churches'	First game: Bees-Phila-	"Curtain Time"; mixed
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather...	"Grimm's Daughter"...	delphia, baseball	quartet; drama .....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	First game: Bees-Phila-	"Homes on the Land"...
2:45	"My Son and I"....	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"Light of the World"...	delphia, baseball	News Service .....
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin"	First game: Bees-Phila-	Western Serenade .....
3:15	The Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	delphia, baseball	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball interviews	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	Decorating talk	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Second game: Bees-Phil-	Speech School .....
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"	adelphia, baseball	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": drama..	Second game: Bees-Phil-	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	adelphia, baseball	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	"Around the Hub"..	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	Second game: Bees-Phil-	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00	By Kathleen Norris.	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch...	adelphia, baseball	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"In Record Time"..	Malcolm Claire, sketch..	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Bees-Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports..	Ireene Wicker, sketch...	"Jack Armstrong": sk....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Frank Ryan, sports.....	News; Baseball scores..
6:00	News Service	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review .....
6:30	Right to Happy....	Fred Hoey, sports.....	"Musical Rendezvous" .	News Service	"Swing It" .....
6:45	**The World Today**..	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment; talk....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Talk; Dinner Music.....
7:15	Joey Kearns' Or...	Champions; music	European news	"Fu Manchu"; sketch...	News Service .....
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**Burns and Allen: Artie**	"Inside of Sports".....	"Lone Ranger": sketch..	"Let's Dance" .....
7:45	serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs....	"Lone Ranger": sketch..	"Traveling Gordons': sk..
8:00	"Those We Love":	American Legion, "40-8"	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties" ...
8:15	dramatic sketch ..	Musical Interlude	**White; orchestra**	program	Russian Choir .....
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False": quiz...	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	"Ask the Children";	Sports Program .....
8:45	Shelton; war news	program	**prano; Symphonic Orch.**	juvenile quiz	Studio program .....
9:00	**Theater: Doris Dav-**	American Legion Band..	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	"The Green Hornet";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**enport, G. Cooper**	American Legion Band..	program	dramatic sketch	cal Album" .....
9:30	**in 'The Westerner';**	News; "40 and 8".....	"Show Boat": vocalists;	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**"Cameo Girl"**	**"Arming for Deefnse";**	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	cal Album" .....
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	**William S. Knudsen**...	Lullaby Lady; Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing**..	News Service .....
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	News Service	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra.
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	**U. S. Army Band**.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra.
10:45	Talk; Music	Mastersingers	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Mario Chandler's Orch..
11:00	News; Weather	News; Sports; Weather..	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch...	Sport program .....
11:15	**Legion Bugle Corps**	**American Legion Prize-**	Weather Service	"The Profit Trio".....	Victor Vincent's Orch....
11:30	Will Bradley's Or..	**Winning Bands**	Woody Herman's Orch...	Joe Reichman's Orch....	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Will Bradley's Or..	**American Legion Bands.**	Woody Herman's Orch...	Joe Reichman's Orch...	News Service .....

N.H. Democrat Backs Willkie For President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—William E. Rogers, Concord attorney, four-term Democratic Representative in Congress from the First New Hampshire District, and long prominent in the Democratic State organization, has announced that he is out to do everything possible to bring about the election of Wendell L. Willkie and Charles L. McNary in the coming Presidential election.

In announcing his decision to swing his support behind the Republican nominee, Mr. Rogers declared that "the time has come to restore in the United States a government by the people and not submit the people to exploitation by a selfish government. I have been a Democrat ever since I began to vote." he said, "but I always have adhered to the principles of Jeffersonian democracy, and I believe those principles will be supported by Wendell Willkie and will be, to a large degree, ignored if the present Administration is returned to power.

"I also feel that the possibility that Henry A. Wallace will be called to the Presidential chair threatens the country with a very real peril," Mr. Rogers continued. "Should the Democratic ticket be successful and the President should die, Wallace automatically would succeed to the Presidency; and, in any event, he would preside over the deliberations of the Senate and even there he would exercise power that he should not have."

Mr. Rogers then went on to point out that he believes that the Roosevelt Administration "has gone too far in its interference with individual and business life and it apparently intends to continue with that policy."

Rhode Island Moves to End Relief Fraud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Claiming that he is rapidly smashing the relief racket in Rhode Island, State Director of Social Welfare Vincent Sorrentino gave "several hundred" recipients of old age assistance 60 days to return voluntarily "funds received under false pretenses" under penalty of not only facing civil action but also criminal prosecution if they fail to do so.

"From information at our disposal," Mr. Sorrentino told newspaper men, "we are led to believe that there are at least several hundred cases out of a total of about 6,000 old age assistance recipients in the State with sufficient private resources which make them ineligible under the law to receive such aid.

"We are continuing our drive to drop these cases from the rolls as quickly as possible and to seek to recover where the amount of private assets warrant it. But this procedure is expensive and takes times. That is why we have decided to give these people a chance to square themselves if they come in voluntarily within 60 days and make full restitution of funds received under false pretenses while possessing undisclosed assets. After the 60-day period we will prosecute such persons criminally in addition to bringing civil suit for the recovery of the money they received."

In the past, the director said, his department refrained from instituting criminal proceedings in fraudulent old age assistance cases "out of regard for the age and physical condition of these people and because we felt substantial justice was done with the recovery of the money."

Lecture to Be Given On Christian Science

Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., of Louisville, Kentucky, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Monday evening, Sept. 23, at 7:45 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Science of True Selfhood."

This lecture will be radiocast by shortwave station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on wave lengths of 49.6 meters (6.04 megacycles) and 19.8 meters (15.13 megacycles), used simultaneously.

At 7:15 p. m. the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 7:45 p. m., will be radiocast, and Stations WRUL and WRUW will give their call letters from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 23

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Suburban Lecture Notice

Sunday, Sept. 22

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in Needham Town Hall, 3:30 p. m.

Truck Rights of 1,300 Carriers Are Cancelled

Truck rights of 1,300 contract carriers—people carrying goods between specific points—which have not been exercised have now been cancelled, it is announced by the State Department of Public Utilities. Holders of the lapsed rights failed to appear at reclassification hearings as required by a 1938 statute, though given five notices in the last two years. None had trucks and no stoppage of service is involved.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.25mc-19.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Looking Starward."
7:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."
7:30 p. m.—"America Meets the World." International Commentary by Wilfred Baetz.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill program.

*A.P.B.M.=
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Model Yachts Are Raced On Charles River

Red sails in the sunshine tilted before the breeze in the Charles River lagoon this morning as young sailors ashore watched their crewless craft skimming swiftly toward prizes in the third and final model yacht sailboat regatta of the season.

Young Theodore Horne of Roxbury was there, his eyes and hopes fastened on the trim ship which has already decorated its maker's proud chest with two first prizes, not to mention numerous other lesser awards. Brother Leon was eagerly intent upon another of the Horne family entries.

Two other brother contestants, Charles and Neil Close of Brookline, wished the others no ill, but hoped that their own ships would come in first, and chubby Matthew McGreggor of Roxbury whispered encouragement under his breath to the "Patty Mac."

Big Day for the "Salts"

Yes, it was a big day for the young model yacht builders and sailors who have been enthusiastic participants in the Model Yacht division of Community Recreation Service of Boston.

So keen was Theodore Horne to enter his ship in this final event that he pedaled 80 miles on his bicycle from Maine where he was spending his vacation to participate in the regatta which had been scheduled originally for an August date, but cancelled, unbeknown to him until he reached Boston.

One of the most picturesque models entered in the 36-inch class in previous regattas was that of bristle-haired George Sallaway who comes from a long line of sea-going ancestors. In fact, it was his grandfather, Joseph Barthel, a sailor of the first water, who helped George design his fast two-master.

A real ship she is, too, with all of 18 pounds of lead on her green keel, but George had "dog trouble" last time he sailed her. Tousle-haired "Mugs" suddenly took it into his head to come a retriever, and no sooner would George launch the boat than "Mugs" would dive in and bring it back. He was restrained with a leash today.

"Shipyards" in Roxbury

Many of the boys built their models at the Dearborn school in Roxbury under the instruction of Alf Munnick. Among other classes in model yacht making are those being held at the Ellis Memorial and the Roxbury Neighborhood House. The interest which has been kindled in this form of instruction and sport through the Community Recreation Service program is adding new members almost daily to these classes, according to word from the headquarters.

They used to have regattas like this on the Frog Pond back in 1930, but about that time boys began building model airplanes instead of yachts, and the whole thing dropped off entirely. This year's program, explained Mrs. Rose Bull of the headquarters staff, was organized principally to encourage model yacht building and sailing again among the boys.

Plan Classes All Winter

Results have been most encouraging, she reported. More youngsters are joining all the time, and the summer's program will be followed by classes all winter under experienced instructors. Mrs. Bull said that letters had been received by the Service from a number of different states inquiring about the program, indicating that the interest in this sport is more than a local one.

Entered in today's races were:

Eighteen-inch event: Theodore Horne, Roxbury; William Hamilton, Watertown; William Richardson, Watertown; Leon Horne, Roxbury, and Armand Pagliairo, Roxbury.

Twenty-four-inch event: Nicholas Casindos, Boston; Calvin Holman, Watertown; Joseph Giardina, Boston; Elmo Pacini, Boston, and Hugh Bunte, Boston.

Thirty-inch event: Fred Holmes, Malden; Roger Close, Brookline, and Matthew Coleman, Roxbury.

Thirty-six-inch event: Neil Close, Brookline; Charles Close, Brookline; Vincent Bertoli, Boston; Thomas Dougherty, Boston; Jimmie Nilsen, Mobridge, South Dakota; Milton Driscoll, Boston, and Anthony Barden, Roxbury.

J. R.

When the West Meets the East

By a Staff Photographer

Oklahoma Delegates in Boston for Legion Convention

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mason, full-blooded Osage Indians from Fairfax, Okla., are greeted by Raymond Fields, Past Department Commander from Oklahoma and one of ten candidates for the post of National Commander. Legionnaire Joe Mason served in France with the 36th Division and is a familiar figure at every National Convention. In 1927 he attended the Paris Convention with 16 other Indians of the Osage tribe, who entertained Parisians with native dances.

Entertainment Timetable

Musical Revue

Shubert—
"Boys and Girls Together," starring Ed Wynn in his new musical revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

Films in Boston

Fenway—
Errol Flynn in "The Sea Hawk." 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," with Sidney Toler. 1:10, 4:40.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "the Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Hired Wife," starring Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 11:37 a. m., 3, 6:23, 9:46. "Men Against the Sky," with Richard Dix. 10:03 a. m., 1:26, 4:49, 6:12. "March of Time." 11:19 a. m., 2:42, 6:05, 9:28.

Kenmore—
"The Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young and Ray Milland. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:40. "Flight Angels," Virginia Bruce. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Brigham Young, Frontiersman," starring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—
"South of Pago Pago," with Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Public Deb No. 1," with George Murphy, Brenda Joyce and Mischa Euer. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "The Sea Hawk," 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:10. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," with Sidney Toler. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dance, Girl Dance," with Maureen O'Hara, Louis Hayward and Lucille Ball. 10:18 a. m., 1:26, 4:34, 7:42, 10:23. Stage 12:04, 3:12, 6:20, 9:19.

State—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Travel—the Alps." "North Sea." "Week End." "Pete Smith—How to Train a Lion." "All Girl Revue," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"South of Pago Pago," with V. McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Public Deb. No. 1," with George Murphy, Brenda Joyce and Mischa Auer. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Remember the Night," Barbara Stanwyck, F. MacMurray. "Bill of Divorcement," M. O'Hara, A. Menjou. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"I Married Adventure," with Osa Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "False Rapture," with Otto Kruger. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—
"Young People," with Shirley Temple. 2:30, 6:25, 8:25. "The Ramparts We Watch," 1, 3:50, 6:45, 945.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Zanzibar," Lola Lane. "Colorado," Roy Rogers. 2 and 8.
Capitol: Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson-L. Olivier. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Boys from Syracuse," Joe Penner. "Four Sons," Don Ameche. 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," Lew Ayres-Lionel Barrymore. "Man from Montreal," Richard Arlen-Andy Devine. 2 and 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "My Favorite "Wife," Irene Dunne-C. Grant. "The Saint Takes Over." 1:45, 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Ladies Must Live." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Military Academy." 2, 5:10, 8:20. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 5:14, 8:21. "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff-Gladys George. 3:48, 6:55, 10:02.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson-L. Olivier. "Pier 13." Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford-F. March. "Lucky Cisco Kid," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
University: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Florian," Robert Young. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. "One Million B. C.," Lon Chaney, Jr. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:04, 6:16, 9:27. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:31, 4:43, 7:50.
Dorchester: "Half a Sinner," H. Angel. 3:45, 7, 9:40. "Wagons Westward," Chester Morris. 2:20, 8:10.
Franklin Park: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:35, 9:30. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:40, 5:15, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Boys from Syracuse," Joe Penner. "One Million B. C." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 2, 5:30, 8:40. "Murder in the Air." 4:23, 7:43.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones-Joe Penner. 3:22, 6:28, 9:34. "One Million B. C." 1:53, 4:59, 8:05.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "They Drive by Night." 3:15 and 9:15. "Anne of Windy Poplars." Anne Shirley. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. 2:30, 6, 9. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love." 4:15, 7:45, 10:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Ramparts We Watch." 1:30, 4:45, 8. "They Drive by Night," Ann Sheridan, George Raft and Ida Lupino. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Adventures of Red Ryder, Serial No. 3." 2:05, 5:05, 8. "Midnight Limited," 3:34, 6:35, 9:29. "Ghost Valley Raiders." 2:25, 5:25, 5:25, 8:20.
Mystic: "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Orpheum: "Ghost Breakers," Bob Hope. "Gambling on High Seas," Wayne Morris. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall. 3:53, 7:47. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. 1:32, 5:43, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Those Were the Days." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford-Frederic March. "You're Not So Tough." 2, 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy—J. MacDonald. "Lucky Cisco Kid." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "The Man I Married." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy, J. MacDonald. "Anne of Windy Poplars." 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Way of All Flesh." "Ladies Must Live." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "River's End," Dennis Morgan-Elizabeth Earle. 2 and 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Men Without Souls," John Litel. "Babies for Sale," Rochelle Hudson.
Strand: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson-L. Olivier. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner-John Shelton.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Mystery Sea Raider," Carole Landis. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Mystery Sea Raider," Carole Landis. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Forty Little Mothers," Eddie Cantor. "Knights of the Range." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou-Carole Landis. "I Was an Adventuress," Zorina. 2 and 6:30.
Strand: "Irene," Anna Neagle-Ray Milland. "I Take this Wife," Gordon Jones. 2 and 7:45.
Davis Square: "Viva Cisco Kid." "Marines Fly High." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "When the Daltons Rode," R. Scott—K. Francis. "Dr. Christian Meets a Woman," Jean Hersholt, 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Twenty Mule Team." "Men Without Souls." 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "The Saint Takes Over." 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Light of the Western Stars," Noah Beery, Jr. 2:17, 8:17. "Those Were the Days," William Holden. 3:35, 9:35.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen-Jon Hall. "Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones, Martha Raye and Joe Penner. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." Raymond Massey-Ruth Gordon. "Murder in the Air," Ronald Reagan-John Litel. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Johnny Apollo," Tyrone Power, Dorothy Lamour. "Isle of Destiny." 2 and 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "Murder in the Air," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "Anne of Windy Poplars," Anne Shirley. 2, 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Untamed," Ray Milland-Patricia Morison. 2:15, 8:06. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady," Warren William. 3:46, 6:40, 9:37.

Daylight Saving Nearing a Close

The end of that extra hour of daylight is swinging into sight as color creeps into the trees and a hint of fall crisps the air. When the hand on the alarm clock reaches 2 a. m. a week from this Sunday (Sept. 29) that extra hour of daylight will have vanished with bathing suits now peacefully sleeping among the moth balls.

The closing of the daylight-saving hour has a slight aura of distinction this year, for this season marks its tenth observance in the Bay State.

New Freighter Takes to Water At Fore River

Seventh of eight modern freighters built or building at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River shipyards, Quincy, for the American Export Lines, the steamer Executor slid down the ways at the plant today. Mrs. Albert R. Winnett of Toronto, daughter of William H. Coverdale, President of the American Export Lines, named the $2,430,000 vessel in the traditional way. Mrs. Winnett is a graduate of Wellesley College.

Four other vessels are building for the company at Bath, Maine, and four at Pascagoula, Miss., the entire lot aggregating the $40,000,000 shipbuilding program of the company which was begun two years ago. At least one of the ships built in the Mississippi shipyard has been taken over by the United States. All are being built with aid of the United States Maritime Commission, from designs of Company's experts.

Each of the seven built at Fore River thus far are approximately 473 feet long, 66 feet beam, and 42 feet depth, designed for a speed of 16½ knots an hour when loaded. Gross tonnage is 6,737 tons. Like the Exemplar, and Exhibitor, launched June 22 and Aug. 3, respectively, the new craft will go into service on the India-New York run of the company. The eighth of these ships, soon to be launched, is to be the Examiner, it is said.

About 150 officers and delegates, in Boston for the big convention of the American Legion, and prominent legionnaires, were among the guests of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at the launching. The former service men showed wide interest in the event because of the importance of the merchant marine in the national defense.

Accommodations for officers and crew are amidships, in a fireproof steel house. The crew's quarters are so arranged that not more than three men will occupy a room, and each room has running fresh water, basins, tubs, showers and forced ventilation.

Women of Legion Plan for Activities

Mrs. J. Allison Hardy
Columbus, Miss., candidate for President of Legion Auxiliary.

Mrs. Louise J. Lemstra
Clinton, Ind., candidate for President of Legion Auxiliary.

Not to be outdone by the men of the American Legion, the women of the Auxiliary will get their program well under way on Sunday even though their official business sessions will not begin until Monday afternoon at the Copley Plaza Hotel Ballroom.

First Department Presidents will be up early for the Aloha Breakfast at the Copley at 8:30, and members of the National Executive Committee will hold a meeting in the Swiss Room at 9.

One of the outstanding affairs on Sunday, however, will be the Colonial Breakfast at 11:30, which will be presided over by Mrs. William Corwith, National President, and Miss Anna Manion, local Chairman.

It will be a typically "New England" affair, with ushers in Colonial costume, living pictures of Colonial days, a town crier, and a talk on early Colonial history.

Function for Pages

Social events of the afternoon will include a tea for the Pages at 5 p. m., the arrangements for which are in the hands of Mrs. Frederick J. Gillis, wife of the Assistant Superintendent of Boston Schools. Among the pourers will be Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor; Mrs. Maurice Tobin, wife of Boston's Mayor; Mrs. Thomas A. Quinn, wife of Past Department Commander Quinn; Mrs. Frank Dadley, Department President of the Auxiliary, and Mrs. Arnold Estelle, Vice-Chairman of Pages. It is anticipated that approximately 200 Pages will attend this function.

Mrs. Thomas J. Giblin of Jamaica Plain, Past National Chaplain, and one of Massachusetts' well-known Gold Star Mothers is in charge of a ride and tea for out-of-state Gold Star Mothers and American Legion Auxiliary Gold Star Mothers of Massachusetts.

Secretaries' Dinner

At 5 p. m. there will be an 8 and 40 Pouvoir meeting at the Hotel Brunswick, this department of the Auxiliary corresponding to the famous fun-making 40 and 8 of the Legion. At 5:30, a Past Presidents' Parley Tea will be held in the Sheraton Room of the Copley Plaza, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Frederick C. Williams and Mrs. John C. Tousignant.

In the evening, the Department Secretaries will gather for a dinner at the Parker House. Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald is Chairman of the affair, with Miss Ann Cross assisting. Patriotic and Religious services will be held at 7 p. m.

During the afternoon, meetings have been scheduled for the following committees: Community Service, Education of Orphans of Veterans, Finance, Legislative, Membership, Music, National Defense, Poppy, Rehabilitation, Rules, Trophies, Awards and Emblem, Credentials, Americanism, Child Welfare, Colonial America Study, Constitution and By-Laws, Employment, Junior Activities, National Publication, Permanent Organization, Radio and Resolutions.

The Auxiliary will attend the Monday morning sessions of the Legion at the Arena, opening its own Convention in the afternoon. Tuesday there will be such adjourned committee meetings as may be necessary, with the full date devoted to the parade activities, and the dinner of the 8 and 40 at the Brunswick at 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday's sessions of the Auxiliary will include the business of nominating new officers, who will be elected during the final day's convention meetings on Thursday.

Malden Has $100,000 Storage Warehouse Fire

A four-alarm fire in the Malden Storage Warehouse was brought under control last night after firemen from Malden, Melrose, Medford, Everett, and Revere battled the flames for more than four hours.

The blaze, which brought thousands of spectators into the Malden business center, was said to be one of the worst in that city in a decade. Official estimate of the loss was placed at more than $100,000.

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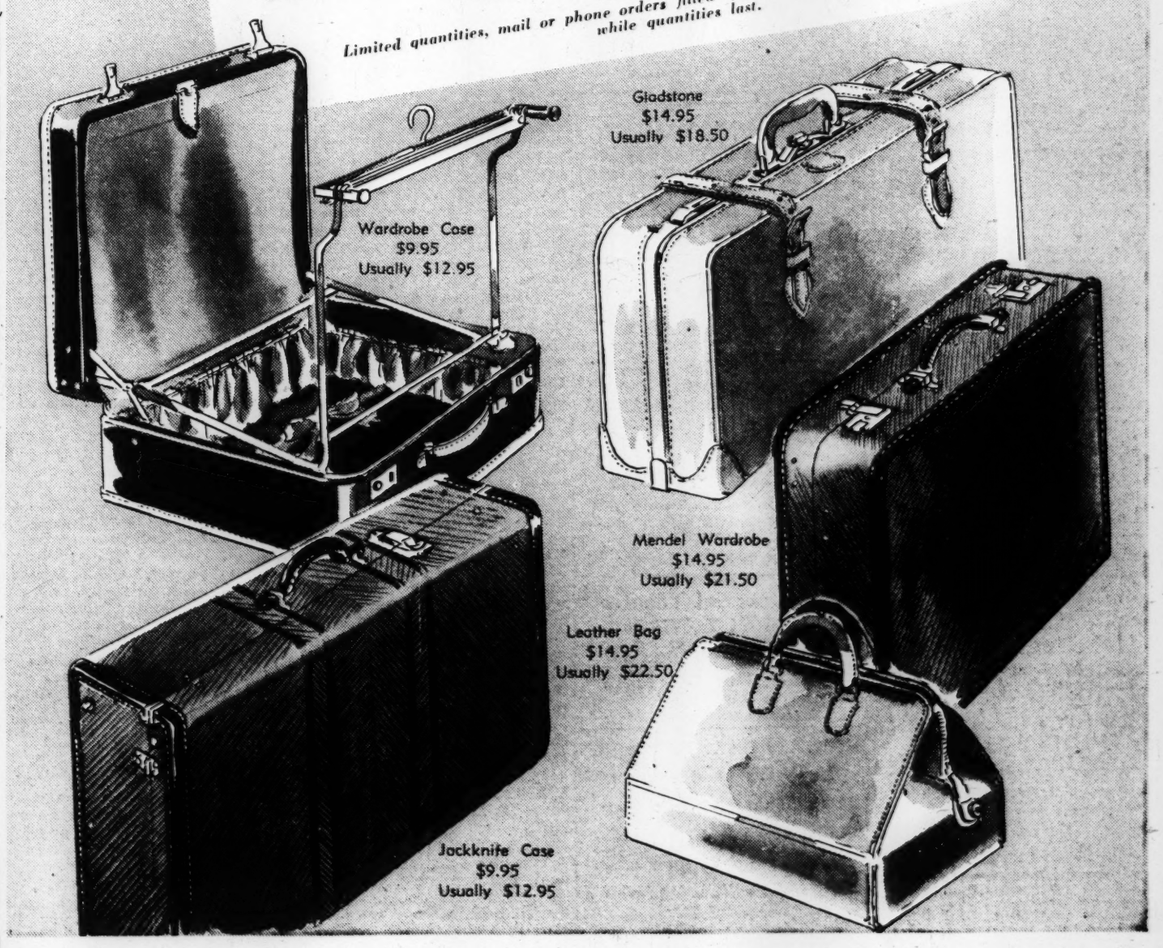


News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

From the Back of the Pit

By Harold Hobson

London

I must admit that, although I was in the Strand theater during an entire matinée performance of Vernon Sylvaine's farce, "Women Aren't Angels," I really know very little about the play, except that its stars are Robertson Hare and Alfred Drayton. Sitting on the floor at the back of the pit does not enable one to see a great deal that happens on the stage; and what is heard is even less, especially when the hundreds of people in front are laughing loudly, continuously, gesticulatingly, bobbing up and down and from side to side, like the little celluloid balls on the jets of water in the fairground.

I had read in the morning papers—on the authority of someone in Switzerland—that the German invasion of Britain was infallibly going to begin within 72 hours. I therefore abandoned a long-cherished plan of writing "The Decline and Fall of the Merovingians," in 14 volumes—I could hardly have got it finished in the time—in favor of going to a theater. Apparently lots of other people had the same idea. I rang up the Adelphi, where there was to be a matinée of Marie Tempest in Dodie Smith's "Dear Octopus." The box-office manager was kindly, but firm. "My dear fellow, do be reasonable. The curtain goes up in less than four hours. There isn't a seat in the house." The same response came from the Strand.

* * *

But at the Strand there is a pit; there is a gallery, too; and neither is bookable. So I went round, with rare humility for a dramatic critic, to take up a place in the queue. My first impression, at a rough preliminary glance, would have been that everyone in London had forestalled me. But a moment's reflection proved that this was not so, for quite a crowd of Londoners were going, as I knew, to the Adelphi.

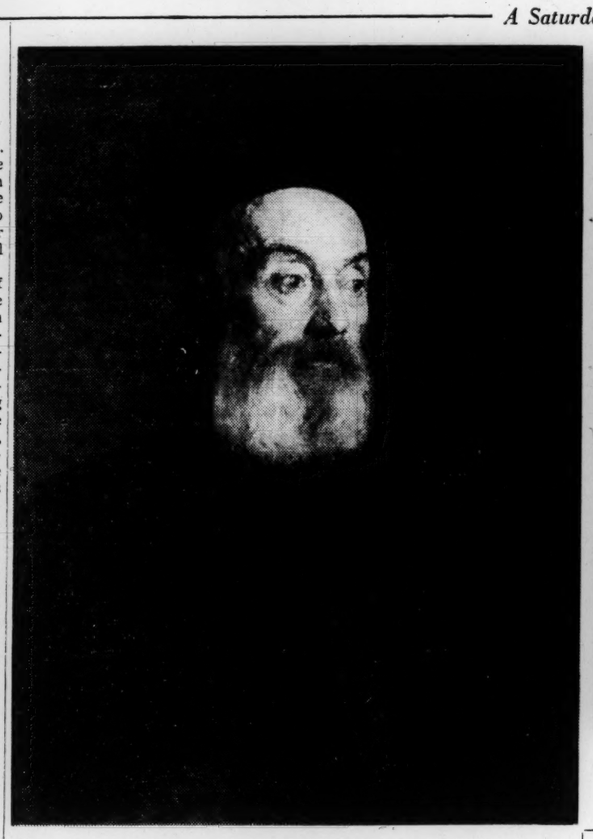
Anyway, these serried ranks of aspirants for the gallery and the pit seemed uncommonly cheerful. This may have been due to simple delight at having got in before me. Or it may just have been part of the atmosphere of rather excited light-heartedness which is prevalent in these days, in London. I had neither leisure nor opportunity for discovering which. What I did discover, inside the theater, was that, in common with several other people, I had the alternative of either standing up during the whole performance, or of sitting on the floor. So we all sat on the floor.

I am not really very fond of farce. I take little pleasure in the spectacle of people chasing each other in and out of rooms, underneath and over tables, forcibly depriving each other of their clothing on the pretext that secret documents must be found, tripping each other up. However hard the players knock each other about, they do not bowl me over. So, sitting on the floor, I gave up the effort to follow the odd vagaries of the stage, and contemplated instead the phenomenon of Mr. Robertson Hare.

* * *

There could be no more satisfactory occupation. This is a crisis of England's fate, and Mr. Hare is a very English institution. The wide dome of his forehead, his drooping moustache, his deep and plaintive voice make him the very embodiment of suburban respectability. He is therefore always subjected to farce's most humiliating indignities. And just as Britain's most irresponsible humorist, P. G. Wodehouse, is a Doctor of Letters of one of the most solemn of universities, so this ridiculed figure, who is never permitted to keep his trousers for more than a quarter of an hour at a time, elected to make his first professional stage appearance in the classical tragedy of "Oedipus Rex"—where the prescient, by the way, might have seen a dark forecast of his career in the fact that, as an ancient Greek, he wore no trousers at all.

But Mr. Hare is quintessentially English, not only in paradox and respectability, but also in his genius for understatement. In moments of intense irritation, deeply wrought by overwhelming emotion, it is his habit mildly to intone, in a boom worthy of a best-seller, "Thing upon thing!" or "O, hawk and buzzard!" He is indeed manifestly of the same nation as the tenant of a housing estate who recently observed to the rent collector, "The Prime Minister is a very nice gentleman; he takes such an interest in the war, doesn't he?"



'Portrait of a Venetian Senator' by Bassano

Lent by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the World's Fair.

'Father Listening to M. Pagans' by Degas

Lent by John T. Spaulding to the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the 1940 New York World's Fair.

Studies in Pictorial Design

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Modern art study and experimentation have brought forth interesting results in recent years, but none perhaps more provocative than those set forth at the World's Fair exhibition arranged this month by C. Law Watkins, associate director of the Phillips Memorial Gallery in Washington, D. C. Mr. Watkins has set up an exhibition in the American Art Building which he calls "The Language of Design," using for the purpose photographs of Old Masters and modern paintings by artists of the New York WPA Art Project. Placarded with suggestive ideas, it offers the public a study of the elements of design in painting.

If you have been taught, as many art students have, to skin down a painting to its bone-structure of design elements in terms of horizontals, verticals, diagonals, and so on, you will have had a groundwork for easy procedure in this instance. As Mr. Watkins explains, the display is an extension of a similar exhibition which attracted considerable attention at the Phillips Memorial Gallery last April. Intended to help laymen in their appreciation and interpretation of works of art, it focuses attention on theory much to the exclusion of the instinctive and emotional approaches which one usually associates with the process of art appreciation.

* * *

To begin with, Mr. Watkins proposes an elaboration of the symbols which constitute the terminology of art analysis. While admitting the basic idea that lines create emotional responses is very old, he holds that there are many more aspects of the idea than have yet been utilized. To the familiar group of symbols he adds among others descriptive terms such as radiations, jets, sprays, whirls, unsupported diagonals, heavy spheres, zigzags, spirals and arch motifs. Each painting may be analyzed usually with one of these motifs predominant.

The paintings chosen to illustrate the idea may not be the best examples for the purpose, but from among the work of the Project a score of paintings have been made to fit the arguments plausibly. One of the most common is the vertical motif, constructed with a predominant perpendicularity of line. This is illustrated effectively through a neatly painted landscape of grain elevators by a young artist, Pedro Cervantes. A contrasting interpretation of natural forms in Edwin Boyd Johnson's study of mountains illustrates what Mr. Watkins identifies as the "pointed shapes" motif—a design element which accords well with the angular stylization of the landscape. A compact, solidly painted design of still-life on a table top, illustrating a rather conventional composition type derived in the first instance from Cézanne, typifies in the display the "heavy spheres" motif.

* * *

And so on, through a wide variety of differently organized and differently motivated themes. Mr. Watkins adds, for the public's benefit, the proper derivatives. The vertical line connotes "austerity," for example, the horizontal, "calm," the zigzag, if we remember correctly, "energy." And there are as many more qualifying moods as there are design symbols or motifs to the paintings.

Many of these deductions are of course somewhat obvious to the observer and would appear perhaps trivial if it were not for the fact that such simple indices to character in painting act as an incentive to visual study, and through study, to a deeper appreciation of the artist's purpose. The final question remains whether such intellectual probing when cultivated habitually by the art enthusiast doesn't tend to impede the pure flow of the emotional response which, for all save the most abstract paintings, is perhaps the chief measure of one's enjoyment.

Having clocked 125,000 visitors from the opening on May 28 up to Labor Day, the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the World's Fair enters the closing stretch with an attendance considerably under that of the initial venture of a year ago. In relation to the total attendance at the Fair, during the same period, of about 11,000,000, this implies that one out of 88 persons visited the exhibition. This is not, however, a discouraging figure when all the facts are considered. Not only has the 1940 season been a difficult one for the Fair, attendance being below what it might have been in times of relative peace and prosperity, but this year's Masterpieces of Art suffered perhaps naturally from the superlative success which attended the large and magnificent exhibition of a year ago. Hundreds of visitors who attended in 1939, it may be assumed, considered the satisfactions of that year ample for the time being.

It would be a serious mistake, though, for anyone genuinely appreciative of great art to miss the opportunity which the next few weeks provide. With the European sources which last year were utilized for borrowing famous works of art shut off this year, Walter Pach, who directed the gathering of the paintings, obtained from the United States an almost completely new group of masterpieces which he considered the key pictures in each of the schools represented. Many of them are works of the finest quality to be found in this country. Contrary to the general view of critics, who specified preference for such works as Raphael's "Giuliano de' Medici," Watteau's "Nude," and Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Rabbi," the balloting by the public has given first preference to a little-known work by a comparatively obscure artist, Devis' "Master Simpson."

Getting the Details Wrong

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

I once knew a schoolteacher who was a great stickler for detail. She used to point out that authors of repute were not known as men of books, or men of paragraphs, or even as men of words, but as men of letters. Somehow I do not think that that teacher would altogether have approved either "Charley's (Big-Hearted) Aunt" or "The Case of the Frightened Lady," which are Britain's latest contributions to what someone recently described as the most vital art of all time.

The scene of "Charley's (Big-Hearted) Aunt" is Oxford, a city of whose existence British film producers, ever on the alert to widen the range of their knowledge, have doubtless learned through the activities of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. That distinguished American company did not, however, issue with "A Yank at Oxford" a handbook of information about the customs and habits of the old university. Had they done so, perhaps "Charley's (Big-Hearted) Aunt" would have qualified for higher scholastic marks.

So far as I was able to observe at the Leicester Square Cinema the film appealed with almost equal force to two main classes of the community. The first consisted of small boys, and the second of country clergymen. Now it is probable enough that the small boys are unacquainted with Oxford, and so remain unirked by the picture's inaccuracy of atmosphere and detail, while the country clergy, long exiled in the rural solitudes, have doubtless forgotten the surroundings and customs of Arcady in an endless succession of vicarage garden parties and choir practices.

Let us, at least, hope so, for one would not wish to distress an admirable body of men. I trust that when the film showed bullers walking across the quadrangle grass and being addressed as "Sir," and tradesmen posting a bill directed to a "Mister" instead of an "Esquire," and a telegram with the strange signature "Lady Blessington-Smythe," and undergraduates with telephones in their rooms, I trust—I say—that the intervention of years of blameless rustication hid from them the realization that these things simply are not so.

But after all, "Charley's (Big-Hearted) Aunt" is a farce, and farce is licensed to do what it pleases. Why should Oxford be treated with more reverence than mothers-in-law or errant husbands? Why should dons receive a respect not accorded to donkeys? Are they not, in fact, in this irresponsible world of knockabout comedy, one and the same thing?

This defense, which, on the whole, is somewhat more difficult to penetrate than the Maginot Line, cannot, however, be urged for "The Case of the Frightened Lady." "The Frightened Lady" is a melodrama, adapted from a novel by Edgar Wallace, and it is a fairly effective thriller. But the producer does not seem to have made up his mind precisely when the action takes place. A label on a telephone kiosk, advising us to "Save for Victory," suggests wartime. On the other hand, unshrouded lights blazing out from the windows of Monks Priory at all hours of the night tend to shake this supposition. It is true that the inhabitants of Monks Priory are not a particularly law-abiding lot—forgery and strangling with scarves are their chief hobbies—but even the most hardened criminals might be expected perfunctorily to observe the "black-out" when the house is full of policemen.

If this point is overlooked, the film is ingeniously alarming, though I cannot understand why young Lord Lebanon, whom the program—inaccurate again, by the way—calls Lord "Willie" Lebanon, is permitted to keep so large, if not varied, a collection of neckwear.

H. H.

Edward G. Robinson Collection

By Dorothy Adlow

Los Angeles

If Edward G. Robinson were not known as an eminent screen actor, he could still claim fame as an art collector. His home in Beverly Hills is hung with a selection of paintings and pastels bearing signatures of significant modern French and American artists. From a professional standpoint, Mr. Robinson's pictures are hand picked, betraying none of the lapses and uncritical favoritism that often characterize private collections.

The Robinson pictures represent artists of the vanguard, each of whom has contributed some qualifying impulse to the modern movement. They are characterized loosely as Impressionist. But that is a way of avoiding the formidable labels with which deviators from Impressionism have been named. It is apparent at once that this collector has shunned the eccentric, perplexing, esoteric elements in modern-art practice. He has welcomed the Fauves and Primitives only in their most palatable moments. Cubism, Abstraction, Surrealism are studiously omitted. Violence and distortion are countenanced ever so mildly. The pictures in one way show devotion to sensibility, to good taste and skill in handling pigment; in another way they disclose the artist's responsiveness to his fellow men, his love, sympathy, and amusement. Within the limits that a collector has the privilege of imposing upon himself, Mr. Robinson exhibits range and admirable taste.

* * *

Delacroix, the great French romantic, leads off the collection with appropriate flourish and fanfare. It was Delacroix's spiritedness and release which set a younger generation free. The little Delacroix in Mr. Robinson's drawing room provides a connecting link between the rebels of the succeeding generation and their great Renaissance forbears. It shows little if any family resemblance with the Seurat which hangs opposite, coolly, calculatingly executed with patiently applied multi-colored touches of pigment. Both pictures, however, hold the extremes between which modern artists shuttle—emotion and intellect. On the whole, however, Mr. Robinson inclines toward the artists who paint from the heart, but who communicate their heightened feeling with utmost adroitness.

As years pass by, certain Frenchmen seem to show a more tenacious claim to historic importance. Time is an exacting critic, and popular favorites are soon obscured by more profound and mature talents that may have failed to command attention in their day. There is, for example, Pissarro, that great landscapist to whom Cézanne was avowedly indebted. Mr. Robinson owns one of the handsomest Pissarros in the United States. In this scene of a Parisian bridge being traversed by soldiers there is a remarkable quality of light, and transiency, and fluctuation painted with grace and effortlessness. His impressionism was not weakened by flatness or fuzziness. The fugitive quality of atmosphere was recorded without neglect of form and space design. Vuillard was another who seemed a painter's painter up to very recent years. Again Mr. Robinson has chosen wisely little canvases which bear exquisite patterns of color, color most beautifully orchestrated. These are no commanding showpieces and they would attract the attention only of a trained eye.

Renoir seems somehow very much at home in California. His fleecy surfaces and lustrous colors are harmonious with the soft forms, the luxurious vegetation and flowery loveliness of this environment. Again, there are some fine little canvases which impart the sweet fragrance of youth and love. In comparison, the Degas pastels adorning the walls of the dining room are more sophisticated in their characteristic graces. With them is one of the bronze figures of a dancer made by Degas as a model for his drawn and painted portrayals of ballerinas. The early Gauguin still-life in the same room bears the opulent color of that romantic who, too, seems to be particularly at home in California. Another Gauguin hanging elsewhere depicts a scene of the racetrack.

* * *

There is a superb Daumier which is apparently another of the railway carriage series. One of the occupants has his chin poised on the window sill. He might well be Edward Robinson, himself, in character. Daumier had a grand sense of the dramatic. For him all men were actors playing a role, and he portrayed them with all the directness and vigor that lie in the light-and-shadow method. The dramatic is represented further in a Forain and in some half dozen Rouaults. The latter has gained widespread popularity in the United States in the last few years. There is currently an exhibition of Rouault in Hollywood. That is not hard to understand, for Rouault is one of the Frenchmen who have shuffled away from the detached studio and given free expression to feeling. His inspiration may have come from medieval sources, sacred images, and stained glass, but somehow he has a perceptive way of tapping deep reserves of feeling in contemporary life. The dark tonalities and striking accents and brooding sadness of his pictures seem ominous warnings of what has befallen his native land. His fellow artists in comparison were aloof and carefree.

The list lengthens. There is a reclining figure painted with bravura by Dunoyer de Ségonzac. There are two Utrillos, a Derain, a Modigliani, a Matisse of very early date, a Picasso of the Blue Period, a Dufy, and a Jules Pascin. Outside the French school there are a Rivera, a Sickert sketch, and several American pictures. Mr. Robinson owns the original of the already historical "Daughters of the American Revolution" by Grant Wood. He has several canvases of Alexander Brook, works of Kuniyoshi, Edward Hopper, and Fred Sexton.

The collection widens its boundaries to include several T'ang figurines of dancers and musicians, some ancient Chou ritual bronzes, a number of sculptures by contemporaries. It is a collection that may well hearten the living artist as it delights a critic.

Debussy as He Lived

Claude Debussy. By Maurice Dumesnil. New York: Ives Washburn, Inc. $2.50.

Biography and autobiography have been doing their best of late to tell what it is about musicians that differentiates them from other people. Biography has tried to do the thing from a more or less fictional standpoint, and autobiography has worked on a true-story and frank-confession basis. The result has been handsome books, full of good reading; but so far, the secret as to how musical persons did that for which they won renown still for the most part lies hidden. By chapter and page, they appear for all the world like other folk, and no amount of research in the one case nor of self-revelation in the other separates them from numbers of individuals who were their undistinguished contemporaries.

In Dumesnil's "Debussy," the oft-experienced outcome for the curious and zealous reader repeats itself. This study of the composer of "Clair de lune" (piano piece), "Afternoon of a Faun" (orchestral), and "Pelléas et Mélisande" (opera) gets nowhere in solving the enigma. The author produces a portrait of the utmost interest, but he fails to account for the sound in these works that was never heard before and seems likely never to be heard again.

That is what we would like most to know, if, indeed, it is not all we want to know; and whether the question concerns Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Wagner, or whoever else, we have yet to find the answer. The affair stands the same, too, with performers as with composers. Singers and pianists may narrate what intimate facts they will regarding their careers; they succeed no better than the professional writer who does a critical, analytical, and interpretative job, employing a psychological, an intuitive, or whatever other method may be the literary fashion of the moment.

Undoubtedly the revelation we desire proceeds only from the music itself, and refuses to express itself rhetorically, because a chief excuse for the existence of music anyway is that it operates outside the realm of words. Here, nevertheless, a volume of insistent charm presents itself; faithful, granted, to fact, yet abounding in fancy. The boy, Achille, appears as an interesting youth at the Paris Conservatory; the tutor, "Bussik," behaves as a companionable young fellow in the household of Nadia von Meck, the Russian woman, sponsor for Tchaikovsky. Finally, the recognized composer, Claude Debussy, foremost man of music, perhaps, of his whole period, goes like somebody we feel fortunate in becoming acquainted with. All the while, to be aware of Debussy as an influence in the thought and emotion of the nineties and of the first two decades of the twentieth century, we must hear "Clair de lune" on the piano, hear the Faun's melody sounded on the flute, and listen to Mélisande singing in her tower in Allemonde.

W. P. T.

Wide Sway Won by Czech Talent

By Paul Nettl

In no field do the Czechs display more talent than in music, and in none have their emigrants more enriched the world. As a result of their peculiar racial mixture, the Czechs are among the most musical of the Europeans. In no folk has music penetrated more deeply the whole mass, and in no folk is there a greater treasure of songs than among the Czechs.

When the eighteenth-century English musical historian, Burney, took his famous "musical journey" through Europe, he was surprised by the high musical level of the population. In the smallest places he found schools in which children were instructed from an early age in music.

But for so much musical talent, impoverished Bohemia had no room. Even in the seventeenth century a musical emigration had set in. Czernohorsky, one of the best organists of his time, became the teacher of Corelli, who himself was later active in Prague. Soon there were numerous Czech musicians in all important centers of Europe, playing in the best orchestras, counting among their number the best virtuosos, above all in the violin and wind instrument. Even in the Far East one ran across Bohemian musicians.

In this way, the Czech musician became a traditional figure. In fact, musical history has been conditioned to a great degree by the Czechs. The new symphonic style which, around 1750, supplanted the old stiff baroque toccatas, fugues, and suites, and which attained their artistic climax in the masters Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, largely goes back to the Czechs. It was first cultivated in Mannheim, where the Czech Johann Stamitz founded a famous orchestra to which the Czech composers Richter and Filz and the best Czech players of wind instruments belonged. It was in Paris that Stamitz—"the little prophet of Bohemian Brod" as he was called—won world fame. The Czech Myslivetschek, who was called in Italy "Venatoriui" ("a little hunter") was not only an intimate friend of Mozart, but also exerted an influence on his symphonic creation. The Czechs, Tuma, Zelenka, Vanhal, Zach, and many others were significant figures in the music of the eighteenth century. The Czech, Anton Reicha, became the teacher of Berlioz. Simon Sechter from southern Bohemia became the teacher of Bruckner.

* * *

The emigration of musicians did not come to an end with the eighteenth century. Around 1810, the Czech, Johann Worzischek, inspired in Vienna with his lyrical piano compositions the Impromptus and the Moments Musicaux of Schubert. Schubert's own father came to Vienna from Moravia, and his mother was a Silesian.

All these musicians were more or less in the employ of foreign nations. True Czech national music was not established until the nineteenth century, by Smetana, who drew on the genuine Czech melodies and rhythms of the people. His "Bartered Bride" is unusually popular in America, but I believe that his historical, heroic operas "Libusa," "Dalibor," and "The Brandenburgers in Bohemia" are deserving of equal attention. Nowhere is the nobility of character, the love of freedom of the Czech people better characterized than in "Libusa," which may well be called the Czech national opera. Indeed, the finale, the apothesis of this opera, had a politcally propagandist character. "I see you, my people," cries out the prophetic queen, "rise up again from deepest oppression to full prosperity and freedom." Nowadays, "Libussa" is not allowed to be given.

To make a partial count of Czech musicians living outside their homeland, there is Bohuslav Martinŭ, who, influenced by the "Six" and Stravinsky, has become almost a Frenchman, so zealously has he thrown himself open to foreign influences. Taromir Weinberger and Jaraslav Ježek, both in America, are affected by American rhythm. Rudolf Friml, a Czech by birth, is also Americanized. Similarly, Vlach Vruticky has become to all intents and purposes a Jugoslav composer, and Otokar Hřimalý a Ukrainian. Likewise, Joseph Hüttel in Egypt has become almost a national Arabian composer. Walter Kaufman, born in Karlsbad, had a wanderlust aroused after hearing recordings of Indian and Arabian music, went to Bombay and became director of the Western Music Department of the Bombay Broadcasting Station. His "Italian" Symphony and an Arabian opera show an extraordinary mixture of Czech diction and Oriental melody. The Prague composer, Julius Laska, is now associated with the Imperial Conservatory of Tokyo.

* * *

But what about the motherland? Under the influence of German National Socialism and reactionary Czech Fascism, there has been an attempt to banish everything modern. The great Czech masters of recent years, Suk, Novák Förster, Janáček, are the most frequently performed composers. Likewise the words of Vycpálek, Jirák, Křička, Vomáčka are often played. Alois Hába, once a passionate fighter for liberty, has swung to the right. Anatol Provazink, a gifted writer of church music, whose choral work, "Cantantibus Organis" was once successfully produced in Salzburg, has become a favorite composer.

Of younger musicians still active in the school of modern "objectivity," ("moderne Sachlichkeit") I mention Emil Hlobil (chamber music), Vladimir Stědroň, Jan Zelinka, who was a pupil of the director of the Czech national opera, Ostrčil, Stanislav Goldbach, and Jaroslav Zich. A woman who left her mark as a composer was Vlasta Kaprálova.

Musicology also has flourished among the Czechs. The famous scholar, Zdeněk Nejedlý, has fled to Russia, and the musicologist of the University of Brün, Vladimir Helfert, is said to be held in a concentration camp.

There is reason for optimism. The Czechs have endured much in their history, and in times of strongest political oppression they have produced some of their best talents.

Miss GERALDINE DAMON

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Born in Boston. Studied with F. E. Bristol; Richard Percy; C. B. Rutenber, New York; Prof. Koering, Paris; Mme. Bertrami; Jules Granier, Paris; Prof. Randegger and Frederick Walker (oratorio), London. Debut in Paris, 1903. Taught voice in Paris and Germany. Extensive tours throughout Europe in concert and opera. Maintained Carnegie Hall Studio, New York many years. Contralto soloist, Holy Trinity Church and Second Collegiate Church, New York several years. At present, teaching in Boston.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	275,000
Previous day's sales	380,550
1940 volume to date	149,661,815
1939 volume to date	188,514,046

Stocks Steady; Some Issues Show Gains

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP) — Rallying spots dotted the stock market today but many leaders continued under the handicap of buying indifference.

Steels, farm implements and an assortment of preferred issues did fairly well from the start. Fractionally mixed price changes ruled at the beginning of the final hour, with dealings quiet.

Pittsburgh steel, Otis steel and Certain-teed preference shares moved up 1 to 3 points. Lesser improvement was posted for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, J. I. Case, Deere, United Aircraft, Kennecott, N. Y. Central, Dow Chemical and General Electric.

Backward were General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Du Pont, North American and American Telephone.

War and business news generally, brokers said, was to the liking of speculative forces, but the inclination of most was to keep commitments light over the week-end.

Encouraging marketwise was the Federal Reserve Board's summary disclosing a high rate of spending indepartment stores throughout the country was being well maintained.

The board's survey placed store sales for the week end Sept. 14 at 10 per cent above the comparable period last year. In the preceding week the year-to-year increase was 11 per cent. Best gains were registered in the districts of Kansas City, Chicago, Atlanta, Minneapolis, Dallas, and San Francisco.

Further attention was given farm equipment company stocks in the wake of the boosted dividend declared by Deere & Co. Some observers estimated sales in the agricultural machinery field were currently running between 20 and 25 per cent ahead of 1939. The outlook for coming months was viewed as highly optimistic.

Rail Bonds Active

Rail bonds attracted most of the buying in a quiet market today and many of the carriers were up fractions to more than a point.

Sustained interest in the rail-list—which has been crawling slowly ahead for some time—seemed to be largely in recognition of improvement in the industry's earning power.

Rail men, riding an uptrend in heavy industry, looked forward to the heaviest freight movement this autumn in a decade, particularly in the eastern and mid-western industrial sections.

Among the gainers near the end of the short session were Great Northern 4s, New York Central 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and New York, Lackawanna & Western 4½s.

Utility and industrial groups were mixed. Off slightly at one time were International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s and Texas Corp. 3s.

Argentine 4s of 1972 jumped 3 in the foreign list.

U. S. Treasury issues tended a shade higher.

Bank Clearings Are 9.5 P. C. Under 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Sept. 18 rose substantially over the preceding week, but were 9.5 per cent less than a year ago, principally due to a continued shrinkage in transactions at New York, Dun & Bradstreet reported. It was the sixth consecutive week of declines compared with a year ago.

The total for 23 leading cities in the week ended Sept. 18 was $5,549,766,000, compared with $4,831,423,000 in the previous week and $6,133,901,000 a year ago.

Check clearings at New York aggregated $2,913,197,000, a drop of 19.9 per cent from $3,637,586,000 in the comparable 1939 period. The total for the other 22 cities was $2,636,569,000, or 5.6 per cent above $2,496,315,000 a year ago.

Individual cities showing the largest increase included Pittsburgh, 36.1 per cent; Detroit, 30 per cent; Portland, Ore., 16.4 per cent, and Cleveland, 16.1 per cent.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $340,900,000, an increase of 2.3 per cent over $333,200,000 last year.

Shipbuilding Concern Asks to List Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—The Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. has made application to the New York Stock Exchange to list 80,000 shares of $5 cumulative preferred stock without par value, and 1,066,667 shares of common, $1 par.

The application will be considered by the committee on stock list and if approved, trading in the shares of the big shipbuilding concern will begin shortly thereafter.

Director of the Newport News Company announced after a meeting yesterday unfilled orders now on hand totalled more than $500,000,000.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 19 compared with Sept. 19, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $51,080,493.19 ($46,270,130.65); expenditures, $43,523,641.66 ($23,107,215.38); net balance, $2,528,388,076.80 ($3,250,573,-731.83); working balance included $1,794,-566,028.98 ($1,555,728,086.37); customs receipts for month, $14,263,196.24 ($23,542,-057.33); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $1,501,492,574.87 ($1,309,582,631.42); expenditures, $2,070,790,514.85 ($2,176,710,-549.56); excess of expenditures, $726,056,-440.56 ($867,127,918.13); gross debt, $44,061,142,643 ($40,865,466,588.28); increase over previous day, $345,532; gold assets, $21,115,318,831.19 ($16,892,405,366.77).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	Sep 20
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	— ⅞
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20	20	20	Sep 19
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	8	41	41	41	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	¾	¾	¾	Sep 20
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 19
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Sep 20
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1⅛e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep 16
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	12	160	159	159	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 19
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	Sep 16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	3	33⅛	33	33	Sep 20
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Sep 18
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 20
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	48½	48½	48½	Sep 20
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Sep 19
75	41¾	Am Airlines	3	56¼	55½	56¼	— ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	13	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 18
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	Sep 20
2¾	1¾	Am Cable & R	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 20
116½	87	Am Can (4)	6	98	98	98	+1
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	178⅞	178⅞	178⅞	Sep 18
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+1⅜
51¾	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	10	47½	44⅛	47½	+ 3½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	4	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	126	126	126	+1
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	5	6½	6½	6½	Sep 20
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep 17
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 13
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	12	16	16	16	Sep 17
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 20
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	2	31	31	31	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Sep 16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	53¼	53	53	Sep 20
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 19
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	22	22	22	Sep 19
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	27	15⅛	14½	15	+1
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	15	68½	63¼	68½	+7½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 17
25	12¼	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 20
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95½	94½	95½	Sep 20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	2	53¼	53⅛	53¼	+ ⅝
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	2	45	45	45	+ ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	56	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	2	11½	11½	11½	
12¾	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Sep 20
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	5	7½	7½	7½	Sep 19
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	8	41	40¾	41	+ ½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139⅜	139	139	Sep 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	57	57	57	Sep 20
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	2	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅝
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	5	11¾	11½	11½	Sep 20
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 19
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	4	13½	13¼	13½	Sep 19
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	73	73	73	Sep 19
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	5	163	162	163	+ ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76	76	76	— ¾
91⅜	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	77½	77¼	77½	+ ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	Sep 19
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Sep 20
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Sep 19
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9	9	9	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	5	42½	42	42⅛	+ ⅞
4⅜	1¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	Sep 20
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	38	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 14
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 19
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	7	30	29¾	30	Sep 19
110⅛	97½	Arm Del Pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 11
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	45¼	44½	45¼	+1¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (⅜e)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep 20
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	5¼	5	5¼	Sep 20
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 20
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Sep 11
85	49½	As DG2pf(16⅓k)	1	72	72	72	Sep 16
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	3	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	52	52	52	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	13⅛	13	13	Sep 20
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 19
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	14	14	14	Sep 17
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep 19
97⅜	73	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 20
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64	64	64	Sep 12
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 20
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	7	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
		B					
197⅜	123⅜	Bald Loco ct	32	155⅜	151⅛	153⅜	+ ⅝
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5½	5½	5½	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 20
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10	10	10	Sep 20
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 13
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	30	30	30	Sep 20
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	24	24	Sep 20
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	4	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
56¾	48¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31	31	31	+1⅛
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	28	80½	80	80⅜	+ ½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	123¾	123¾	123¾	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	12	8¼	8	8	— ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Sep 18
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	9	16⅜	16½	16½	
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	Sep 19
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 19
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅞
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	5	5	Sep 20
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	16	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	5	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep 18
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Sep 19
37⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 20
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	7	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	Sep 20
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Sep 19
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	22	22	22	Sep 20
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	5½	5½	5½	
33¾	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	6	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ½
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Sep 20
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	3	8	8	8	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 6
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	Sep 20
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 20
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 20
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	3	35¼	35	35	Sep 19
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	Sep 20
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	54½	54½	54½	+1½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	47	47	47	— ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	5	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	12	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	19	19	19	+ ¼
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep 19
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅞
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	16	5	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Sep 11
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(65e)	1	22½	22¼	22½	Sep 19
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	Sep 4
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	8	40½	40⅜	40½	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ¼
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	10	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 12
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1	1	1¾	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep 10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 20
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Sep 20
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Sep 20
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Sep 16
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 18
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 20
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 20
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	Sep 20
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 20
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	28	77¾	77	77⅝	+ ¼
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 19
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Sep 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	1	34	34	34	Sep 20
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	6	29¾	29¼	29¼	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	8	35¼	34¾	35	Sep 19
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	108	108	108	+1
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Sep 20
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 20
101⅞	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	Sep 20
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	4	28	27	28	+2⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	7	20	19¼	20	+ ¾
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep 20
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	4	19½	19⅜	19½	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	81⅝	81½	81½	Sep 20
8½	3½	Colum Pict	8	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	80½	80¼	80½	— ½
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	4	32	31½	32	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	99⅝	100	Sep 11
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	38	38	38	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Sep 20
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	58	58	58	— ½
33	25⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	21	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	3	3	3	Sep 19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 11
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	7	23	22	23	+ ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Sep 19
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	18	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	12	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	107½	106½	106½	Sep 20
3⅛	1⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 19
4⅜	2¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 20
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 16
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 19
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	Sep 20
18⅛	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	15	15	15	Sep 20
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	Sep 20
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep 17
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 19
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	Sep 18
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	113	115	115	Sep 11
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6	6	6	Sep 19
40⅞	27⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	Sep 20
4¾	2	Cont Motors	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	56½	56½	56½	Sep 17
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	52	52	52	+ ½
179	165	Corn Prods pf

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Prices Rise Around Loan Rates

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—The past month's wheat price improvement has lifted market values in some localities to about the rate at which the government is making loans on grain collateral but apparently has not materially altered producers' holding policy, a wheat belt survey indicated today.

At times prices at some terminals and interior markets, particularly in the soft and hard winter wheat areas, have been slightly above loan rates, with interior mills paying premiums in some cases to obtain supplies for grinding. This has caused concern among country millers as evidenced by the fact that a number of them will meet in Omaha next week to consider the situation.

Despite the price advance, storing of wheat for government loans has been increasing in volume although all of the grain now held off the market probably will not be put up as collateral. With loan grants averaging around 3,000,000 bushels daily, the total under seal already is near the volume of 167,000,000 bushels stored up to the end of December last year.

Grain men said producers apparently are anxious to retain equity in their wheat as long as possible in view of uncertain conditions abroad. In effect, they are guaranteed the loan price, less interest and storage charges, and have nothing to lose as long as wheat does not sell substantially above it. While world conditions are far different than they were last season, grain men recalled that last winter and early spring prices rose 20 cents a bushel or more above loan rates, enabling many farmers to redeem their wheat at a profit.

The following table shows approximate quotations at principal terminals yesterday for cash wheat compared with loan rates:

	Friday Price	1940 Rate	1939 Rate
Chicago No. 2 hard	81	81	80
Omaha No. 2 hard	73½	76¼	76
Kansas City No. 2 hard	76½	77	77
Minneapolis No. 1 dark sprg	78⅞	87	87
Chicago No. 2 red	83¾	81	80
St. Louis No. 2 red	85¾	81	80

Before the recent price upturn spring wheat was quoted as much as 20 cents a bushel under loan rates in some localities while in the Southwest winter wheat was down around 14 cents below the rate. In the Pacific Northwest prices have held above the loan rate.

Scarcity of "free" wheat had some influence in strengthening prices the past week. Before the opening today Chicago prices were 1¼-3¼cents higher than a week ago. Corn was ½-2½ lower, oats ¼-⅜ higher, soybeans ⅝ off to ¾ up and rye 1-1¼ higher.

Retailers' Pledges Sought to Resist Price Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan to enlist merchant co-operation for protection of consumers against higher prices during the nation's multi-billion dollar defense spending has been announced by the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

The association said it had appealed to its 5,700 member stores to obtain pledges from their merchandise buyers to resist "unreasonable and unjustified increases in prices in the months ahead."

The program for working with federal authorities in stabilizing business conditions was endorsed in a meeting of the directors of the association's merchandising division, the announcement explained.

Included in the pledge sought from store buyers are:

"I will vigorously resist any price advances in the wholesale market which seem to me to be without justification.

"I will report efforts by manufacturers and their salesmen to stampede me into buying unusual quantities by talk of shortage.

"I will not speculate in merchandise.

"I will instruct my salespeople not to talk to their customers about threatened shortages and forbid them to urge consumers to 'buy now before prices go up.'"

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York:

If the current critical week in Europe comes to a close without any attempted German invasion, as now seems a reasonable expectation, sentiment in the business world may take on renewed hope next week.

Poor's Investment Advisory Service, Boston:

Investor recognition of the improved status of second grade bonds and preferred stocks has proved to be a stronger force than worry over England's chances. The next logical step would be wider appreciation of the fact that the status of equities, too, is daily being improved by the steady rise in corporate earning power.

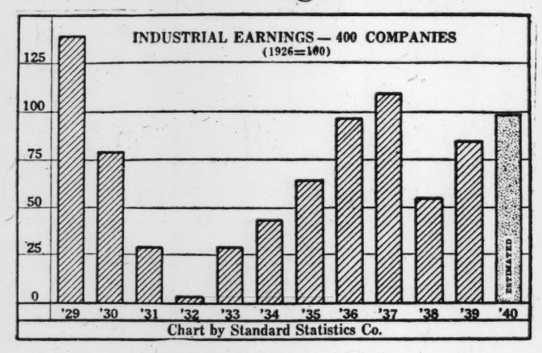
Boston Stocks

Sept. 21

Div in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	86⅛	85⅞	86⅛	86
6.00d	Bos Edison	36	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
1.60	Bos Her-Tray	19	19	19	19
	Bos & M st D pf	21½	21½	21½	21¼
	Copper Range	4¼	4	4	4
	East Gas & F pf	31	29	31	29
	Eastern SS	3	3	3	2¾
1.00b	Employrs Group	21½	21½	21½	21⅝
	Isle Royale	1½	1½	1½	1¼
	Mergenthaler	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
3.25a	N E Tel & Tel	117	116⅞	117	117
	North Butte	41c	40c	40c	40c
.40	Shawmut Asso	10	10	10	10
1.60	Torrington*	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	59¾	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜

*Ex-dividend †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940. no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Industrial Earnings This Year Seen Second Highest Since '29



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Industrial earnings this year are likely to be the highest since 1929 with the single exception of 1937. As may be noted on the accompanying chart, the 1940 total is estimated at nearly double that of 1938 and nearly 20 per cent above 1939.

Who Pays Taxes? You, You, You

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Who pays the taxes—?

Twenty-six per cent of all taxes imposed by Federal, State and local Governments were actually paid in 1939 by persons whose incomes were less than $1,000 a year, according to a monograph just prepared for the Temporary National Economic Committee by the Commerce Department.

The fact is—everybody pays taxes. That is the conclusion of the study. It's not just the rich man or the big investor. The real burden of taxation is spread out over the public, sometimes concealed, but always present, and not confined to any particular group or class.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Chairman of TNEC, releases a summary of the study which was prepared by Dr. Gerhard Colm and Helen Tarasov, Commerce Department tax experts.

Persons falling into the less than $1,000-a-year salary group comprise 46 per cent of all persons or corporations receiving income. Their receipts amounted to 18 per cent of the national income in 1939, which was more than the total income of all persons receiving $15,000 a year. And it was this group which paid a little better than a quarter of all taxes.

Another fact appears from the study. These same persons whose income is so small that they cannot save and, in many instances, are compelled to borrow or draw on reserves, nevertheless are so numerous that when the Nation's total current consumption expenditures are reckoned, this group spent 23 per cent of the entire amount.

To put it in another way, the expenditure by a large number of persons with small incomes for the bare necessities of life constitute a much larger proportion of total expenditures by the whole population than the amounts paid out by persons with incomes in excess of $15,000 annually.

Another in point is that a larger proportion of the total tax payment goes to State and local Governments than to the Federal Government.

Gov't Control of Accounting Reports Seen Based on Their Use by Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The threefold manner in which the Government's responsibility for regulation of accounting reports is discharged, formed the subject of and address by William W. Werntz, chief accountant of the Securities and Exchange Commission, here. He addressed a symposium at the University of Pennsylvania Bicentennial Conference on "The Public Aspects of Accounting."

He listed the three ingredients of accounting reports as: "First, a system or philosophy of accounting; second, a system or philosophy of reporting the results of transactions recorded by the operations of the accounting system; third, the reviews and opinion of an independent expert accountant."

Mr. Werntz exploded the misconception that governmental responsibility, or governmental control, is "a take-it-or-leave-it choice —as if the choice were between no responsibility or control, and complete and absolute control." He stated that "the choice is not whether or no, but how much and by what methods." Government's responsibility, he said is, of course, limited to "statements intended for public consumption." The basis of government's responsibility for the regulation of accounting reports is their use by the public as yardsticks to measure securities.

Mr. Werntz explained the directive influence long exercised by government over the philosophy of accounting through court decisions, statutes and administrative agencies. He recommended accounting standards formulated by accountants and that the government confine itself to requiring the observance of these standards, participating only in the development of accounting thought. In the realm of the second ingredient of accounting reports, namely, the system of reporting, court decisions have reflected government's responsibility, "but in this area the greatest assumption of responsibility has rightly been through administrative agencies of the government."

The third aspect of the modern accounting report, the accountant's opinion, has encountered governmental regulation in the form of statutes, court decisions and enforcing agencies such as grievance committees, according to Mr. Werntz. Because the accounting profession has become affected with the public interest, there is a growing tendency for government as well as for accountants themselves to become more concerned with professional standards and professional ethics.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

	Open Today	Close Yest'day	Close Yr Ago
Wheat			
September	78	77⅞	
December	78	77⅞	86¼
May	78⅛	78⅛	87⅛
Corn			
September	61⅛	61⅛	
December	56⅛	56	54¾
May	57⅜	57⅜	57⅝
Oats			
September		30¼	
December	30⅛	30	34½
May		30½	35⅜
Rye			
September	41⅞	41¼	
December	44⅛	44	55
May	47⅛	47⅛	57⅝

Soy Beans

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr Ago
Oct.	—	73½	85
Dec.	74¾	74¾	85¼
May	77½	77½	87¼

Lard

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Sept.	...	4.72	...
Oct.	...	4.80	7.75
Dec.	...	5.00	7.67
Jan.	5.10	5.10	...
March	...	6.10	...
May	...	6.30	8.30

Cotton

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	9.43	9.46	9.43	9.46	9.45
December	9.43	9.46	9.43	9.44	9.47
March	9.32	9.36	9.32	9.34	9.39
May	9.18	9.20	9.17	9.17	9.22
July	8.97	8.98	8.93	8.97	9.00

Spots (⅞) 9.70, (12) 9.90

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E A Pierce & Cassatt; for copper rubber, cocoa and wool tops by J S Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press

Cities Service Dividends

NEW YORK (AP)—Cities Service Power & Light Co. announced dividends of $11.23 on the $5 preferred stock, $13.50 on the $6 preferred and $15.75 on the $7 preferred, all applicable to accumulations on the issues and payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 26. The payments will reduce arrearages on the issues to $7.50 on the $5 preferred, $9 on the $6 preferred and $10.50 on the $7 stock.

Nation's Debt Now Above 44 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal debt has soared past $44,000,000,000 before the Treasury has ebgun huge borrowings for national defense.

The Treasury revealed that out of its $45,000,000,000 limit on borrowing for general purposes, it had exhausted $44,061,821,728. Several additional millions of the borrowing power also were reserved to cover the automatically increasing value of Baby Bonds.

This indicated that most of the Treasury's borrowing in coming months would be confined to the special $4,000,000,000 borrowing authority given it by Congress for national defense purposes.

Since the present fiscal year started July 1, the Treasury has increased its debt by $1,094,290,690. Compared with a year ago, the debt was up about $3,200,000,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Sept. 21

Sterling:	Today	Prev. day	Parity
	Europe†		
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2281	.2279	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0402x	.0402x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso†‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3700	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2275	.2275	*
Shanghai—dol	.0537	.0537	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8387	.8412	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2040x	.2040x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgium, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Retail Sales 9 to 15 P. C. Ahead of 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying at retail stores took on added zip this week and sales for the country as a whole ran 9 to 15 per cent above a year ago, contrasted with gains of 5 to 10 per cent in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"Retail activity at some cities was at the year's best level," the credit agency said. "Contributing factors were the widespread improvement in the seasonable weather, an increase in industrial activity, and special promotional events in around 300 communities throughout the country."

Commenting upon the faster pace of store business since cool weather hit the nation at mid-August, the agency said stocks on shelves had been sharply reduced.

"Inventories generally were reported low," it added. "Shortages were said to be developing in some lines, especially in ready-to-wear, but not serious enough to affect sales volumes.

"Delivery difficulties were encountered by some merchants in case goods, occasional furniture, and metal goods lines. A strong tone of confidence among shoppers was widely noted, and sales resistance was lower than it had been for some time.

"Some of the larger retail stores estimated sales as much as 20 per cent ahead of last year. Apparel and home furnishings again were volume leaders."

Wholesale buying continued to broaden, said the agency, adding:

"Although retailers were apparently still reluctant to expand stocks to the full extent of the sales gains, they were said to be reordering frequently and for larger amounts of goods.

"Wholesalers' reports indicated that the increase in the size of the individual bookings this week was the most significant factor in the upturn in volume.

"Low retail stock holdings were indicated by the increased pressure for timely deliveries."

Inland, Coastwise Water Traffic Now Under ICC Rule

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed legislation bringing most inland, coastwise and intercoastal water traffic under regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Besides bringing rate-making and other affairs of water carriers under I. C. C. regulation in a manner similar to that now applying to railroad and motor transportation, the measure overhauls existing transportation statutes with respect to a number of regulatory details.

It repeals an existing requirement under which railroads which obtained land grants from the Federal Government are required to carry Government freight at reduced rates. The reduced rates continue to apply to military and naval transportation, however.

A three-man board is created by the new law to investigate the extent of subsidization and the relative efficiency of various forms of transportation.

A revision in existing procedure for consolidation of transportation system included a provision guaranteeing to workers displaced by consolidations wages or employment equal to their length of service up to a maximum of four years.

Under the act the limit of outstanding Reconstruction Finance loans to railroads is increased from $350,000,000 to $500,000,000 and the restrictions on such loans somewhat revised.

Business Personals

Maj. A. B. Smith has announced his resignation as superintendent of the Albuquerque division of Transcontinental & Western Air, concluding 11 years' service with commercial airlines. The Albuquerque division, with Major Smith's retirement, is to be absorbed by Pacific and Kansas City divisions of TWA.

Harold Stewart of Boston, immediate past president of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, has been nominated for membership on the council or governing body of the American Institute of Accountants.

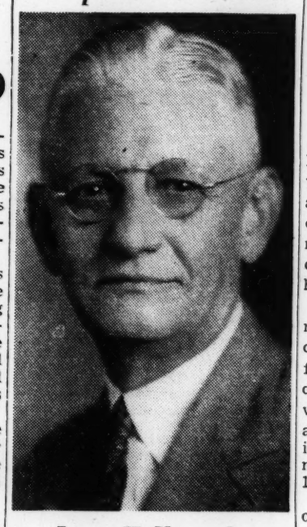
As of Aug. 31, 1940, Charles H. Fabens became a limited partner, and Clinton R. Gould retired as a general partner of Mann & Gould, members of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Appointment of Louis R. Morony as head of its Field Relations Department has been announced by the Automobile Manufacturers Association. Mr. Morony, for the past two years executive director of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, will assume his new post Oct. 1.

John J. Coffey, Jr., has been named eastern divisional manager of the George S. May Company, management engineers. He will have 18 eastern states under his jurisdiction and will also serve as general manager of George S. May Limited of Canada.

H. Albert Ascher, who recently retired as a partner of R. W. Pressprich & Co., has been elected a vice-president of Harvey Fisk & Sons, Inc., New York, investment bankers specializing in U. S. Government, state and municipal bonds.

Co-operative Banker



James H. Kennedy

President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, which will hold its annual convention in Swampscott, Mass., Sept. 25-27.

Mass. Co-operative Bankers to Convene September 25 to 27

The Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League is completing preparations for the annual convention which is to be opened in Swampscott on Wednesday, Sept. 25. The convention will continue through Thursday and Friday, Sept. 26 and 27, according to an announcement by James H. Kennedy, President of the league.

The Co-operative Bank League is made up of over 180 co-operative banks and is the oldest organization of Massachusetts banks and bankers.

The list of guests and speakers at this year's convention includes local and national people of prominence and is a tribute to the ability and ingenuity of the convention committee headed by Roger W. Nutt, treasurer of the West Roxbury Co-operative Bank. Other committee members include William B. Nash, treasurer of the Campello Co-operative Bank; John M. Shea, treasurer of the Mt. Washington Co-operative Bank of South Boston; Willard P. Sheppard, treasurer of the South Shore Co-operative Bank of Weymouth, and Redmond E. Walsh, treasurer of the Woburn Co-operative Bank.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be among the guest speakers who will deliver an address on Thursday afternoon.

Among other speakers throughout the several sessions will be Joseph Earl Perry, Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks; Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education; Prof. William Yandell Elliott of Harvard University, Walter H. Neaves, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston; Morton Bodfish, executive vice-president of the United States Savings and Loan League; E. Clinton Wolcott, president of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations; Carl Taylor, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Building and Loan League.

British Buying Seen Boosting Foreign Trade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Foreign trade experts estimated today that another year of war abroad would push United States exports up to a $450,000,000-a-month volume next summer, or double that of the period before hostilities started in Europe.

The prediction was made in a memorandum for use of officials dealing with export problems. If fulfilled, it would place exports, dominated by British purchases of war supplies, at an annual rate of approximately $5,500,000,000, easily the largest since 1920, and nearly 80 per cent more than the 1939 total of $3,177,176,000.

Effect of the British blockade on the foreign trade situation was shown in the estimate by these experts that of the probable $450,000,000 exports to all nations next June, the British Empire would take $315,000,000. This would compare with $145,500,000 the Empire bought June, 1940, and $175,200,000 it bought in July.

The gain in sales to the British were thus expected to offset the blockade's elimination of virtually all sales to France, Germany, nearly the whole Mediterranean area, and most of the Scandinavian markets.

Sales to Latin-American nations amounted to about $58,000,000 in July and the experts predicted this figure would not change much. They reasoned that while Latin America would like to buy much more, it lacks the money.

In July, the rest of the world bought about $79,000,000 worth of goods here, and this figure, too, is expected to remain fairly stationary.

United States imports also have gained somewhat since the war began, but on a much smaller scale than exports. Except for the United States' efforts to stock up on such foreign products as rubber and tin, however, no important increases were anticipated in the near future.

S. O. (N. J.) Affiliates Contest Mexican Oil Property Valuation

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Seven of the smaller companies affiliated with Standard Oil Company of New Jersey attacked in court the Mexican Government's valuation of their expropriated properties.

They contended that the firms were not named in the expropriation decree, and that legal proceedings challenging the validity of the decree were still pending in the courts.

The Government had valued the properties at 7,500,000 pesos (about $1,500,000). Huasteca Petroleum, the major Mexican subsidiary of Standard, did not file suit, since it was named in the expropriation decree. Its properties were valued at 18,000,000 pesos (about $3,600,000).

On Sept. 17 two affiliates of Seaboard Oil Company filed similar suits.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Record	Company	Rate	Payable	Record
Amer Bak Co "A"	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 16	Do 7% pf B	1¾%	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Baker (JT) Chem	12½c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Buffalo Ins Co	50c	Sep. 28	Sep. 23	Kellogg Co	50c	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Nat Fold Box	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co	15c	Q Oct. 31	Oct. 8
Accumulated				Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 31	Oct. 8
Balt BrickCo5%pf	$1.50	Sep. 27	Sep. 18	Lone Co Inc	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Chicago Rail Equip Co 7% pf	43¾c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Lipton (TJ) pf	37½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Group Corp 6% pf	75c	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	Lux Clock Mfg Co	20c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Irregular				Lynchburg Tr & Sav Bank (Va)	$3	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Detroit Steel Pro	50c	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Lyon Metal Prod 6% pf	$1.50	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15
49 W 37th St Corp	$1.50	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Minn Min & Mfg	60c	Sep. 30	Sep. 24
Midwest Piping & Sup Co, Inc	25c	Oct. 15	Oct. 8	Morris (P) & CoLtd	75c	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Moris Plan Ind Bk (N. Y.)	40c	Oct. 1	Sep. 26	Montreal Lt Ht & Pwr Consol	37c	Q Oct. 31	Sep. 30
NatPresCookerCo	20c	Sep. 30	Sep. 16	Nat Casket Co	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Pic Pap Pk Corp	10c	Sep. 30	Sep. 14	Do pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Uni Cooler "A"	$1	Sep. 30	Sep. 27	Nat Folding B Co	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Interim				Nat Manufacturers & Stores Corp	$5.50	pr pf	
Doehler Die Cast	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 9	pf	$2.75	S Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Increased				Nat Sh Shops of Del. Inc $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Detroit Steel Pro	50c	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	N River Ins Co	25c	Q Dec. 10	Nov. 23
MidwestPiping&Sup	25c	Oct. 15	Oct. 8	Northern Tr Co (Chic Ill)	$4.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Hest Man & Fair Pass Ry (old)	$4.96			Packer Corp	25c	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Liquidating				Phoenix State Bk & Tr Co (Hartford)	$2.50	Q Oct. 1	
Hest Man & Fair Pass Ry (old pf)	$7.54			Pub Ser NJ 6% pf	50c	M Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Special				Pyle Nat Co	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Thom Auto Arms	$5.50		Sep. 16	Do pf	$2	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Regular				Quarterly Inc Shs	20c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Amer Bak's Co A	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 16	Ralston Stl Car Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Do B	$1	Oct. 1	Sep. 16	Reliable Strs pf	37½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Amer Coach & Body	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Roberts Pub Markets, Inc	10c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Amer Mfg Co	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 14	Rochester Button Co	25c	Oct. 19	Oct. 9
Do	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Do pf	37½c	Q Nov. 30	Nov. 20
Autocar Co pf	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	St Joseph Ry, Lgt, H & Pr Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Baker (J T) Chem	12½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Skenandoa Rayon Cor 5% pr pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do pf	$1.37½	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Do $5 pf Cl A	$1.20	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Bickford's, Inc	30c	Oct. 1	Sep. 25	Simmons Co	50c	Oct. 9	Sep. 30
Do pf	62½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 25	Simpson (Rob), Ltd 6% pf	$3	S Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Bost Herald-Trav	40c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 26	Stand F Ins Co of N J (Trenton)	75c	Q Oct. 23	Oct. 16
Buffalo Insur Co	$3	Sep. 28	Sep. 18	Taggard Corp pf	$2.50	62½c	Q Oct. 1
Business Cap A	12½c	Oct. 31	Oct. 22	Traders Finance Corp, Cl A	62½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Butler Mfg Co	50c	Sep. 30	Sep. 24	Underwriters T Co	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do	50c	Sep. 30	Sep. 24	Un Stky'ds of Omaha, Ltd	$1	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 24	United Printers & Publishers, Inc (Del) $2 cum pf	z50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Can Life Assurance	$5	Q Oct.	Sep. 30	U S Fid & Guar	25c	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 27
Celotex Corp pf	$1.25	Q Oct	25 Oct. 21	U S Guarantee Co	40c	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Clinton Tr Co	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	U S Hoffman Mach pf	68¾c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Columbus & So Ohio El Co 6½%	$1.62	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Valvo Bag 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Consol Car Htg	75c	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Worcester Salt Co	50c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Columbus & So Ohio El Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 16	Young (JS) Co	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Corn Exch Nat Bank & Trust Co (Phila. Pa.)	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24	Do pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Discount Corp of N Y	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19				
Dixie-Vor'x Co A	62½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 10				
Duff-Nor'n Mfg Co	40c	Q Sep. 14	Sep. 5				
Early & Daniel Co	50c	Sep. 30	Sep. 20				
Do pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 20				
Easy Wash Machine A & B	12½c	Sep. 30	Sep. 25				
Elec Household Ut	10c	Oct. 2b	Oct. 10				
Emerson Elec Mfg	10c	Sep. 30	Sep. 24				
5th Ave Bk (N.Y.)	$6	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 30				
City, N J Cap.	$1	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 23				
First Nat Bk (Jersey qua, Pa.)	$1	Q Sep. 23	Sep. 17				
Do	$1	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 23				
First Nat Bk (Tama-Do	$1	Q Dec. 23	Dec. 17				
Garlock Pack Co	75c	Sep. 30	Sep. 21				
Gwinner Mfg B	40c	Sep. 27	Sep. 24				
Do A	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24				
Gen Disc Corp 7% pf	87½c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 20				
Glastonbury Bk & Tr Co (Hartford)	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 13				
Green (H. L.) Co	50c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15				
Harvard Tr Co	60c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17				
Hatfid-Cmpb Crk Coal Co 5% pref pf	15c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 21				
Honey Dew Ltd	50c	Oct. 1	Sep. 25				
Jamaica PSCo Ltd	17c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24				
Do 5% pref C	1¼%	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24				

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)Copper steady; electrolytic spot Conn. Valley 11.50; export fas NY 9.90. Tin steady; spot and nearby 50.10; forward 50.05. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.85. Pig iron aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	.64	.15	.02
Today's close*	132.25	28.42	21.96
Previous close	131.61	28.27	21.98
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 2¾s '47-45	109.7	109.7	109.7
1 2s '50-48	104.12	104.12	104.12
1 2½s '53-49	106.8	106.8	106.8

New York City Bond

14 3s '80	96⅜	96½	96⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
13 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46¾	36⅜	46⅝
25 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93⅛	93	93
13 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75¾	75½	75¾
22 Alleghany 5s '50 st	51	50¼	51
8 Allied Strs 4½s '51	99⅜	99½	99½
3 Am & For P5s2030	49½	49¼	49½
10 AmT & T 5½s '43	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
8 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5 Am T & T 3¼s '61	110	110	110
2 Am T Pdr cv '50	96	95	96
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝
2 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105⅜	105⅜
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	85¾	85¾	85¾
6 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅜	103¼	103¼
6 B&O 95 st A	33½	33¼	33¼
5 B&O 95 st C	37	37	37
5 B&O 2000 st D	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
1 B&O 96 st F	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
15 B&O cv '60 st	13½	13¼	13¼
5 B&O 4s '48	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 B&OPLE&WV4s'51st	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
14 B&O S W '50 st	47¼	47	47¼
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	62½	62½	62½
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103	103	103
8 Beth Stl 3s '60	102⅜	102½	102½
6 Boston & Me 5s '67	72	72	72
6 Boston & Me 4s '60	69½	69½	69½
2 Boston & Me 4½s '70	19½	19½	19½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
18 Buf R&P '57 st	41	40⅞	41
7 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	59	59	59
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92	92	92
9 Can Pac 4s perp	53	53	53
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	96	96	96
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	45½	45½	45½
7 Certain-td 5½s 48	79⅞	79	79⅞
1 ChampP&F'38l4¾s50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
15 CB&Q 4½s '77	76	76	76
19 CB&Q geen 4s 58	85½	85½	85½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	14	13½	13½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 CMSP & Pac 5s 73	5½	5½	5½
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	19½	19½	19½
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10¾	10¾	10¾
17 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
12 Chi&NW 4½s 2037

Bill Adding Billion to RFC Lending Power Goes to President

Senate Votes Big Increase In RFC Fund

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—A bill authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to borrow $1,500,000,000 for domestic defense purposes and to bolster the economy of Latin-America was finally approved by the Senate yesterday, 33 to 21, and sent to the White House.

The President was expected to sign the bill, which provides for $500,000,000 of Export-Import Bank loans to Latin-American countries and $1,000,000,000 of loans to acquire strategic materials or expand national defense industries. Proponents have said the Latin-American loans were necessary to help checkmate Hitler in that area of the world.

Senator Robert Taft (R) Ohio, who had opposed the $500,000,000 South American loan program, complained about the action of Senate conferees in accepting the RFC increase voted by the House.

He said that Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, had not asked this increase of Congress and that nobody knew just how much money the Government lending agency needed or had available for national defense.

Senator Robert Wagner (D) N. Y., chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, replied that the Senate-House conferees had received information from Mr. Jones and the National Defense Council that the $1,000,000,000 was needed.

This caused Senator Alva Adams (D) Colo., to question the right of a Senate-House conference committee to seek data that had not been presented to the Senate.

The Colorado legislator protested that Congress was "giving Mr. Jones vast sums of money to make loans to unknown firms." Expressing confidence in the integrity and judgment of Mr. Jones, Senator Adams nevertheless said the bill in question represented an unconstitutional method of appropriating funds.

Democratic leader, Alben Barkley (Ky.) rallied support for the measure. On the rollcall 29 Democrats, 2 Republicans, 1 Progressive and 1 Independent voted for the measure, while 12 Republicans, 8 Democrats, and 1 Farmer Laborite opposed.

During debate, Senator Wagner presented a letter from Mr. Jones listing commitments of $558,606,290 for national defense loans.

Mr. Jones stated funds would go to these four new Government corporations, created for the defense program; Metals Reserve Company, $105,000,000 for purchase of tin, manganese, antimony and critical materials; Rubber Reserve Company, $145,000,000, to acquire supplies of raw rubber; Defense Supplies Corporation, $153,250,000, largely for purchase of reserve aviation gasoline; Defense Plant Corporation, $5,000,000 for capital, with another $150,000,000 needed to finance plant construction and purchases of machinery.

Senator Wagner said these commitments reduced RFC lending powers to about $300,000,000, regarded as an "inadequate" amount.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21

Economist Tells Accountants Period of Rising Prices Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Predicting that the United States is in a period of expanding business in which prices and labor will advance, J. A. Livingston, economist of Business Week, told members of the Philadelphia Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants at a meeting here that "the smart business man will base his future planning on the theory that a period of rising costs is ahead." Therefore, he said, it is better to be "slightly overstocked with inventories, rather than understocked."

"It is not fully realized yet," Mr. Livingston added, "that national defense has now become the dominant force in our economy. In the months ending June 30, 1941, the Federal Government probably will spend between $4,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000 on all types of armaments. In the fiscal year after that, as much as $10,000,000,000 may be expended on the Army and the Navy. Such sums make the $2,000,000,000 yearly British expenditures on war goods over here shrink in significance.

Feared British Loss

"Until recently, most business men have been hesitant about entering the markets for commodities needed in their business. They feared that Britain might lose the war, and that therefore British buying would cease, and the commodity markets would collapse. So rather than run the risk of inventory losses, they preferred to buy on a hand-to-mouth basis."

With the conviction growing stronger that the British will not quickly succumb to German might, Mr Livingston pointed out, "business men have been encouraged to expand their commitments. The rise in commodity markets in the last few weeks—particularly steel scrap, cotton cloth, hides, and some of the nonferrous metals—has been fairly convincing.

Furthermore, he continued, with both the British Government and this Government in the market for heavy and specialized types of goods—like airplanes, tanks, cannon, shells, smokeless powder and so on—botlenecks are bound to develop. "Take the example of the Frankford arsenal, right here in this city," he said. "When the Government tried to add to the manpower of the arsenal, there was a definite shortage of skilled machinists and lens makers. This condition is not strictly local. It has extended to machine tool centers in Massachusetts and Ohio, to airplane manufacturing areas in Connecticut and California, and to numerous types of precision machinery centers all over the country.

"Accompanying the rise in production and employment in specific areas has been the need to supply housing for the influx of workers. And this, of course, has resulted in a congestion in the building labor market. Carpenters, bricklayers and so on have not always been where most needed. All of these factors result in competitive bidding among manufacturers for skilled workingmen, and as a result, labor costs tend to rise.

Labor Shortage

"Simultaneously, as business men realize that shortages of labor may at times interrupt the flow of either their own output or their suppliers' output, they will become more inclined to increase their stocks of inventories on hand. So this puts a floor under the commodity price level. And with the Government on a $5,000,000,000 defense program this year, a $10,000,000,000 program next year, and possibly an even larger rate of expenditure in 1942, a definite upward tendency in general business is established.

"Prices accordingly can be expected to rise generally, and business men will be wise to prepare for a period of rising costs. If they do not prepare, profits inevitably will be squeezed severely. For not only will wage and inventory costs advance, but taxes also can be expected to increase as the Federal government proceeds to collect taxes to defray a larger proportion of defense expenditures."

Commodity Prices Show Little Change In Sept. 14 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The general level of wholesale commodity prices showed little change during the week ended Sept. 14, although some markets showed substantial changes, the Department of Commerce reported.

Continued advances were reported in wholesale prices of building materials — particularly lumber—and for grains, hides, and raw silk, as well as a sharp rise in certain nonferrous metals. Marked declines occurred in markets for livestock, meats, and cattle feed.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-commodity index now stands at 77.9 per cent of the 1926 average, a decline of 0.1 per cent from the previous week. It is 0.9 per cent above the level of four weeks ago, when the present upswing began, and is 1.8 per cent below the level of a year ago, when commodity prices were rising rapidly following the outbreak of the European war.

Influenced principally by lower prices for farm products, average wholesale prices of raw materials declined 0.6 per cent during the week, while prices for semi-manufactured commodities rose 0.8 per cent, largely due to advancing prices for copper and copper products, rosin, turpentine, raw sugar, leather, pig zinc, and silk knitting yarns. The index for manufactured commodities remained at the level of the previous week.

(1926 equals 100)

		Percentage changes to Sept. 14, from—			
	Sept. 14	Sept. 7	Aug. 17	Sept. 16	
Commodity Groups	1940	1940	1940	1939	
All Commodities	77.9	78.0	−0.9	−1.8	
Farm products	66.8	67.6	−2.3	−4.2	
Foods	71.3	71.6	−1.7	−5.6	
Hides and leather products	98.6	97.8	+0.9	+0.3	
Textile products	71.9	71.8	+0.3	−0.7	
Fuel and lighting materials	71.8	71.8	+0.1	−3.1	
Metals and Metal products	95.3	95.0	+0.4	+0.4	
Building materials	94.4	94.2	+1.4	+4.1	
Chemicals and allied products	76.8	76.8	+0.4	1*	
Housefurnishing goods	90.0	90.0	0.0	+3.3	
Miscellaneous commodities	76.3	76.4	−0.1	+0.3	
Raw materials	70.5	70.9	+1.6	−3.4	
Semimanufactured articles	77.4	76.8	+0.9	−5.6	
Manufactured commodities	81.8	81.8	+0.6	−0.6	
All commodities other than farm products	80.3	80.3	+0.6	−1.4	
All commodities other than farm products and foods	82.5	82.3	+0.5	−0.1	

*No comparable data.

W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co.

CHICAGO (AP)—W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company, Fort Madison, Iowa, reported net income for the six months period ended Aug. 31, after provision for depreciation and estimated taxes on income at rates now in effect, of $248,339, or $1.55 plus per share of common stock. This compared with net income of $243,298, or $1.52 plus per common share for the same 1939 period.

GUIDE for INVESTORS #2... PERSONAL TRUSTS

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Warns Banks' Appetite For Bonds Unsound

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 21 (AP)—Sumner T. Pike, Federal Securities Exchange Commissioner said last night that life insurance companies' "insatiable appetite" for bonds may become not only a problem for investment bankers but a "real headache for American business."

In an address before the Maine Investment Dealers Association, Mr. Pike said there was danger that the largest insurance companies would get the bonds and the many smaller companies and other savings mediums would have to be content with second-rate issues.

Mr. Pike said testimony given before the Temporary National Economics Commission indicated "most insurance executives have not yet reached the point where they are willing to recognize that their investment programs may be creating for themselves a vicious downward spiral of safety."

"I say this because I think there is merit to the proposition that if American industry piles up a top-heavy capital structure—that is, too many bonds in relation to stocks—the chances of widespread disaster during a period of severe economic reaction are increased."

The investment banker, Mr. Pike said, is in a good position to take advantage of the business which should come from the reshuffling and regrouping of utility companies under the integration program now in progress under the Holding Company Act.

"The investment banker who believes that the securities act of the SEC is the source of his troubles is simply not seeing beyond his nose," Mr. Pike declared.

He said investment bankers were "raising a false issue" in blaming the SEC 20-day registration waiting period for their difficulties in competing with insurance companies.

They contend, he said, that the insurance company could agree to take a securities issue at a definite price within a definite period while the underwriter could not because of the waiting period.

Mr. Pike said the reason was the insurance company had on hand the money to pay.

"In other words," he added, "the insurance company has it. The Investment banker will undertake to get it. The waiting period under the Securities Act has little to do with it."

Accounting Leaders

Blackstone

Above: Miss Gertrude Priester, C. P. A., President of the American Women's Society of Certified Public Accountants. Below: Mrs. Ida S. Broo, C. P. A., President of the American Society of Women Accountants, an auxiliary organization sponsored by the above-named society. The two organizations are holding a three-day joint convention in Indianapolis through Sept. 22. The American Woman's Society was organized in 1933. Five years later, the auxiliary unit was formed for women accountants who were not certified but were interested in accounting problems.

May Place Oil Supplies Under Control Board

NEW YORK (AP)—Measures to place America's giant oil industry under a central board of supervision that would assure adequate supplies under any set of circumstances may be expected shortly, well informed petroleum circles said today.

Conversations have already taken place between Walter Teagle, President of Standard Oil of N. J., independent western oil operators, and Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, it was said. While official comment was lacking on the exact nature of these discussions, highly placed oil men said privately they believed the talks dealt with some scheme to mobilize the nation's oil supplies under a self-appointed commission or a Federal administrator which would assure all the crude oil and high-test gasoline supplies needed in the rearmament program as well as placing the industry in a position to respond quickly to any emergency.

It was understood the Government was in favor of naming Mr. Ickes Federal Administrator in charge of co-ordinating oil production, distribution, pricing and other phases of activity. From the industry standpoint it was said many executives lean to the belief there is yet no need for such a control body, but if one is to be set up they would prefer supervision of it to be lodged in the hands of an industry-named committee similar to the one that was in charge of oil supplies in the last world war.

Should this country become involved in the present conflict experts estimate its oil needs would increase by at least 25 per cent.

Oil people noted with considerable interest news that Attorney General Jackson has been requested by the Defense Commission to reconsider the Government's attitude toward pressing anti-monopoly charges against 22 large oil companies. The commission said in a communication to the attorney general that disintegration of the companies might hamper defense oil production, exploration of new fields and new pipe line construction.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 50c up. Good profits. 9 different boxes. 58 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-49, Fitchburg Mass

SELL Christmas Cards. New "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c Outstanding value, appeal. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. X-1, Boston, Mass

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100% Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary Free samples. Wetmore & Sueden 749 Monroe Dept 45 Rochester, N Y

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95 South Los Robles, Pasadena, California
Delightful, reasonable apartment homes for permanent guests; close in. MRS. T. S. ELLIS

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FIFTY acres, level, best soil; filbert orchard and nursery, 2 trout streams; near mountains, salt water, schools, small towns, cement highway; moderate climate. CEDARBROOK NUT FARM, Nooksack, Wash.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Large private home on lake; spacious tropical grounds; inviting there wishing permanent or winter season home; ideal for elderly people or those needing rest and quiet. Mrs. Fred Hall, 1606 Lake Shipp Drive.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Best section, $5500 remodeled 8-room apt. furnished; never vacant; landscaped grounds; good reason for selling. Adelaide M Shores, 1430 Mass. Ave. Tro. 7133.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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WANTED — Location for piano teacher, trained in New York City; experienced; "Dunning Courses of Music Study"—"Creative Courses"—Pre-school through high school; adults. Z-50, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Sublet for the winter, 2-room furnished apt., $55. Inquire SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 15 Norway Street.

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9 NORWAY STREET
Court apartment, 1 room and alcove, kitchenette, bath. Free electricity. Electrolux refrigerator. elevator building. $31.00

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Top floor, 5 rooms, including full-size kitchen—tile bath. Near Huntington Ave.—15 minutes to Park Street. $46.50

191 HUNT. AVENUE
7 rooms, suitable for guest house, 5 rooms with running water. Completely renovated. Free electricity. G. E. refrigerator. $80.00

193 HUNT. AVENUE
6 rooms, including full-size kitchen. Free electricity. $70.00

8 DALTON STREET
5 rooms: living room, 2 chambers, dining room, full-size kitchen, tile bath, pinpoint shower. Rent includes electricity, gas, and refrigeration. $55.00

16 CLEARWAY STREET
Living room, 1 chamber, full-size kitchen, tile bath, shower. Free electricity and G. E. Refrigeration. Near Mass. Ave. $47.50

48 CLEARWAY STREET
Living room, 2 chambers, full-size kitchen, tile bath, shower. Free electricity and G. E. refrigeration. $53.50

64 CLEARWAY STREET
Completely furnished 4-room suite consisting of living room, 2 chambers (each with twin beds), kitchen-dinette, tile bath, shower, G. E. refrigeration—unlimited gas and electricity. 15 minutes to Park Street. $75.00

IF you are desirous of living where there is the utmost consideration given for your comfort, convenient to the public library, symphony, theaters, and shopping centers, where you will have Edison steam heat, continuous hot water, and watchman service, we invite you to inspect these suites.

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In first-class elevator buildings, having all modern improvements. Convenient locations. Also semi-professional building with 24-hour switchboard service, adapted for business and living quarters. References required.
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FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; elevator; restricted tenancy; $38, $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave.—Three minutes to The Mother Church, 3 and 4-room apartments, light, airy, restricted, elevator, excellent view. Apply at office or KEN. 8335.

BOSTON, BACK BAY, Beacon St.-Newbury St.—1-2 room apts. (1 pine paneled); fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes; $45-$60. Call Ken 2342, 9-5.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

This Changing World

Return of Doctor Schacht — Hitler Recalls the "Economic Wizard" to Plan the Economics of a Nazi-ized Europe — Counting the Chickens

By H. B. Elliston

It used to be said about Hjalmar Schacht that he could never be fired as head of the Reichsbank because in his mentality alone lay the key to the complexity of Nazi finance. But he was fired just the same, on January 19, 1939. He went back to his farm outside Berlin, there to raise pigs, and, while I was in Holland last winter, I heard that he had actually been making overtures to the British soap combine of Unilever for a job "till the storm blows over"! Now, however, he is back at Hitler's right hand. Perhaps the snythetic key which had to be made when Schacht was retired isn't working well. In Britain, where Schacht is held in high esteem in City circles, they may so regard the recall. Or perhaps—and this is more likely—the Nazis are counting their chickens before they are hatched, and want Schacht to start work on a blueprint of the Grossraumwirtschaft, or the Nazis' continental economy. That happens, at any rate, to be the official reason for the drafting of Dr. Schacht.

No man has won such a reputation for financial wizardry in the entire world as Dr. Schacht. Partly the reputation is self-made. Bankers are supposed to be very reticent, especially central bankers, who live lives shrouded in almost mystic anonymity. Britain's Montagu Norman, for instance, is apt to travel across the ocean under an assumed name. But Dr. Schacht always carried in his bag his own trumpet bearing several other legends besides his name. (And this in itself is spectacular, since he was christened Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, after the famous New York editor whom his father admired as a hero). The legends are now being redusted in the newspapers reporting the fresh appointment.

First there is the legend that Schacht stabilized the mark after the great post-war inflation in Germany. Schacht on "The Stabilization of the Mark" is in every library to prove it. The statement however is more fiction than fact. When the left parties put him in the Reichsbank in 1923, the plan was there at hand. And it came into effect under Schacht's name because he happened to be at the helm of the Reichsbank at the time and had an eye for the headlines. This was the myth that gave Dr. Schacht his original prestige.

Then there was an interregnum in the legends. And in that space of time Schacht built up a solid reputation. His conduct of his job was so brilliant, indeed, that he came to be held in honor by the world's central bankers as the first among them. The prestige aided him in attracting foreign financing to Germany. And these loans helped to further the rebuilding of a debtless Germany which had been started back of the curtain of the astronomical inflation. (For the Germans turned everything into plant in those dark days when you couldn't hold any cash for fear all value would drain out of it.) But he kept up his reputation as a financier by inveighing against the borrowing when the loans began to pour into Germany without stint. He called it "creating a political creditor at the cost of a private creditor in the future." His blunt warnings, however, fell on deaf ears. Seven per cent looked good to American bankers, whether the money went into productive or unproductive channels; while in Germany, no less than in South America, would-be borrowers kept both hands outstretched for the largesse thrust upon them by the reckless lenders. This lending went on till the economic crisis got a grip on Germany in 1931.

It was then up to Dr. Schacht to stave off the creditor asking for his money back. He had already composed the debt for reparations which the Allies had imposed upon Germany. This was in 1929, at the Reparations Conference headed by Owen D. Young. I was in Paris for those negotiations, and well recall the domineering but debonair Reichsbank President handing over his memoranda as if they were ultimata. He was the star of the Young Conference. They couldn't keep him down to the figures which he added up and reeled off faster than any of the other delegates. He was constantly playing up to the gallery with extra-financial speeches against the Treaty of Versailles. I recall the day he made his final offer of what Germany would pay. He left the conference room and took a jaunt through the Parisian cafes with his friends while the conferees labored over his table of annuities. He was almost equally topdog when the time came to negotiate with the American banks over the commercial indebtedness. Those who think that creditors have a club over debtors should have seen Dr. Schacht in action. Far from holding a financial, let alone, a political advantage over Germany, the creditors had to act like supplicants. That the Germans eventually wormed themselves out of four-fifths of these as well as their reparations obligations was due to Dr. Schacht's phenagling.

In those days Dr. Schacht in running domestic monetary policy was a Spartan deflationist. And, since no politician dared to stand up to his imperious will, he made his position equivalent to that of economic dictator. But as Hitler's appointee (he was one of the first to appreciate the significance of Hitler) he gave the world an object lesson in currency monkeying. His job was to clear the financial decks for the rearmament of Germany. Accordingly he annihilated "my mark," as he used to call the German currency in deference to the "Schacht stabilization," and created a round dozen marks for special purposes. Multiple currencies, barter trade, clearing arrangements, the whittling away of what remained of Germany's foreign debt ("not a pfennig for the foreign creditor")—he fashioned all these tricks wherewith the Nazis conserved their resources for armament building. Such was his prestige abroad, particularly in London that he even managed to raise the wherewithal in foreign markets for Nazi rearmament. Seemingly he did the impossible. At the Nuremberg conference of 1935 Marshal Blomberg, then head of the German army, turned to the black-coated Schacht, standing amid the uniformed Nazi potentates on the reviewing stand, and said "without you, my dear Doctor, this day would never have been possible." At least that is the conversation reported in Norbert Muhlen's book, "Schacht: Hitler's Magician."

Still Schacht's connection with German rearmament carried with it a legend. Rearmament proper really began in 1936. And by that time even Schacht, who seemed able to get money out of turnips, cried "impossible" to Hitler's demand for the means for bigger and speedier rearmament. Accordingly Hitler turned to Herman Goering, and Goering, together with a handful of military geniuses, was the parent of the Wehrwirtschaft, or military economy. Schacht, who by this time had become Minister for Economic Affairs as well as Reichsbank President, found himself more and more sidetracked. One ssupects that the Führer, kept him at his posts only because of his standing abroad. But at last the tension between Goering and Schacht became unbearable to Schacht—the man who felt that though Hitler might run Germany he would run Hitler. He resigned, and went back to his pigs. But now he's back at work, on the blueprint of the Grossraumwirtschaft; though, if the work isn't to remain academic, he ought really to have got British permission.

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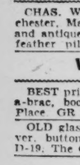

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SWITZERLAND

BERNE

(Continued.)

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SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

(Continued.)

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(Continued)

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The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

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230 COLLINS STREET

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WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters.
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DIC on the Quay
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25 Panama Street Phone 46-104

Daily Features Page

In Lighter Vein

Big Problem

First Little Boy: "You have company at your house, haven't you? Who is it?"

Second Little Boy: "Well, I don't know what relation she is now, but she used to be my sister."

Pride

Brown had just become the father of a bouncing boy and was very proud of the fact.

"A letter for Mr. Brown," called the postman one morning.

"Senior or junior?" asked the fond father.—Tit-Bits.

Almost a Proposal

A young man was a frequent caller at a house where there were four daughters, but it was impossible to say which of them he preferred.

One evening the eldest sister, Agatha, happened to be the only one in the house, and consequently she had the young man to herself.

"Agatha, you look tired," he said.

"I am a little," she replied, and wondered what might be coming next. "You see, I made an enormous batch of cakes and pies. Mother prefers my baking to the cook's. I also made a few pots of jam. Father's fond of jam. And I have done all the housework, too."

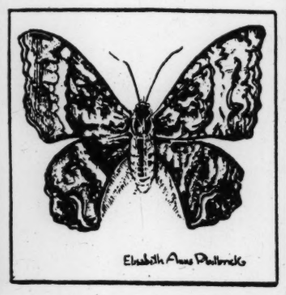
"Fine!" said the young man. Then he went on ardently: "Agatha, there is a question I want to ask you, and my life's happiness may depend on your answer."

"Well, ask away," smiled Agatha, blushing.

"If I marry one of your younger sisters, will you consent to make your home with us?"—Ray of Sunshine.

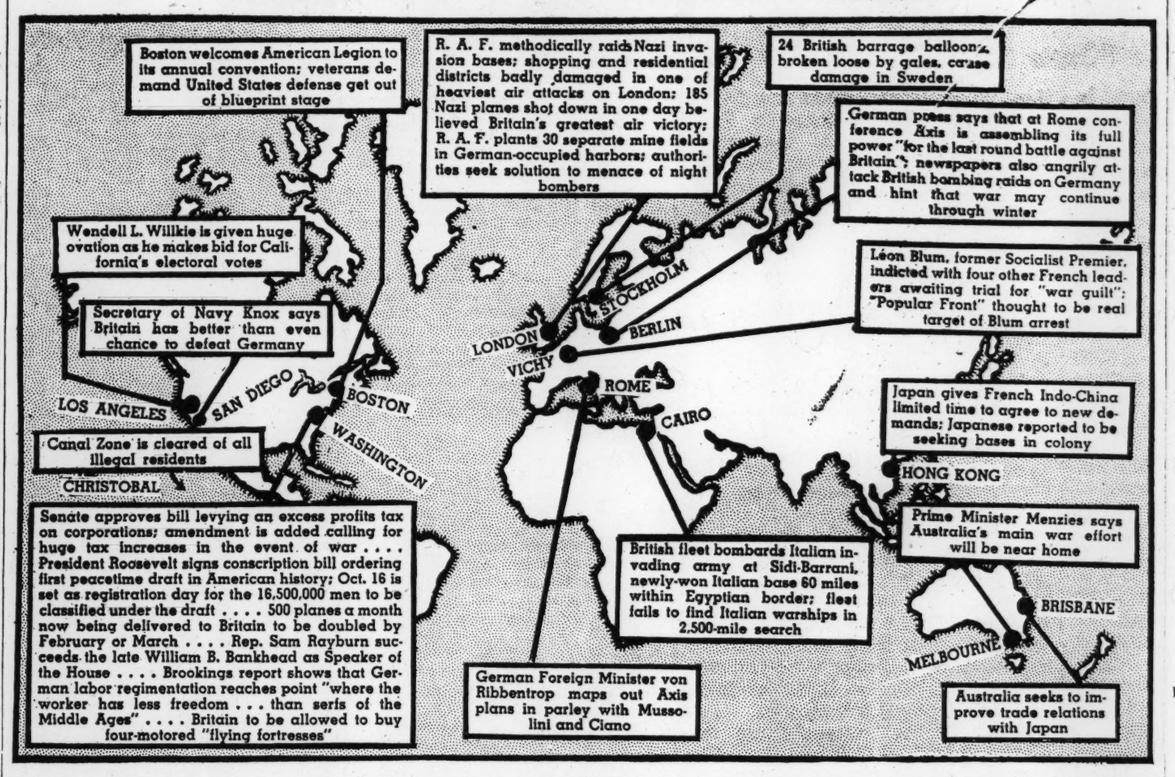
Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner



THE BLACK WITCH MOTH, until a few years ago, was never seen north of Cuba. Now, however, it has crossed the Caribbean and taken up residence in southern Florida. Occasionally, a straggler is picked up in Canada and the Rockies—all of 2,000 or 3,000 miles from home! This strange creature of the night travels by the light of the moon. The five-inch spread of its strong swift wings makes it one of the moth-world's great aviators.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Boston welcomes American Legion to its annual convention; veterans demand United States defense get out of blueprint stage
R. A. F. methodically raids Nazi invasion bases; shopping and residential districts badly damaged in one of heaviest air attacks on London; 185 Nazi planes shot down in one day believed Britain's greatest air victory; R. A. F. plants 30 separate mine fields in German-occupied harbors; authorities seek solution to menace of night bombers
24 British barrage balloons broken loose by gales, cause damage in Sweden
German press says that at Rome conference Axis is assembling its full power "for the last round battle against Britain"; newspapers also angrily attack British bombing raids on Germany and hint that war may continue through winter
Wendell L. Willkie is given huge ovation as he makes bid for California's electoral votes
Secretary of Navy Knox says Britain has better than even chance to defeat Germany
Léon Blum, former Socialist Premier, indicted with four other French leaders awaiting trial for "war guilt"; "Popular Front" thought to be real target of Blum arrest
LONDON
STOCKHOLM
BERLIN
VICHY
ROME
CAIRO
LOS ANGELES
SAN DIEGO
BOSTON
WASHINGTON
CHRISTOBAL
Canal Zone is cleared of all illegal residents
Japan gives French Indo-China limited time to agree to new demands; Japanese reported to be seeking bases in colony
HONG KONG
Senate approves bill levying an excess profits tax on corporations; amendment is added calling for huge tax increases in the event of war . . . . President Roosevelt signs conscription bill ordering first peacetime draft in American history; Oct. 16 is set as registration day for the 16,500,000 men to be classified under the draft . . . . 500 planes a month now being delivered to Britain to be doubled by February or March . . . . Rep. Sam Rayburn succeeds the late William B. Bankhead as Speaker of the House . . . . Brookings report shows that German labor regimentation reaches point "where the worker has less freedom . . . than serfs of the Middle Ages" . . . . Britain to be allowed to buy four-motored "flying fortresses"
British fleet bombards Italian invading army at Sidi-Barrani, newly-won Italian base 60 miles within Egyptian border; fleet fails to find Italian warships in 2,500-mile search
Prime Minister Menzies says Australia's main war effort will be near home
BRISBANE
MELBOURNE
German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop maps out Axis plans in parley with Mussolini and Ciano
Australia seeks to improve trade relations with Japan

Vocations

Culinary Service

A young woman wishing to help her family with the living expenses, has created a vocation that has brought her a modest income.

She buys potatoes wholesale from a local produce house, peels them, places them in cellophane bags, and sells them from house to house. Many housewives are highly pleased with her service and have become regular customers.

She charges the regular retail price per pound for the potatoes, plus a small charge for peeling them. She also supplies them quartered, sliced, diced, or stripped.—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: It is estimated if all summer resort mattresses in the country were laid end to end another hard highway would be ready for traffic.

Detroit News: Listed with the latest batch of RAF recruits is John Cobb, the stout Briton who muddled through at 369 miles per hour on the Utah salt flats.

Daily Quotation

There are nettles every where,
But smooth green grasses are more common still.
The blue of heaven is larger than the cloud.

—E. B. BROWNING

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

A Hebrew Code

In the book of Jeremiah, we find a reference to the "king of Sheshach" (25:26), while in chapter 51, verse 41 of the same book reference is made to the capture of the city of Sheshach. It is of interest to discover that this strange word "Sheshach" is simply a cryptic name for "Babel"—the Hebrew equivalent of "Babylon." The Hebrews are known to have employed upon occasion various secret codes, as we would call them, one of which is used here. The Hebrew alphabet consists of 22 letters, all of which are consonants, and in this particular code the 22nd letter took the place of the 1st, the 21st of the 2nd, the 20th of the 3rd, and so on. Thus BaBeL, representing the 2nd, 2nd, and 12th letters of the Hebrew alphabet, becomes "SHeSHaCH" and is made up of the 2nd, 2nd, and 12th letters counting from the end of that alphabet.

Sunbonnet Sue

My mirror pointed out to me:
If a smile you wish to see,
The smile will have to start with you,
And then you will be smiling too.
LM

Women Motorists

Women drivers travel nearly as fast as men, a recent survey on rural highways shows.

Boon to Boiled Dinner

The odorless cabbage developed at Cornell University will be on the market in about two years.

Monitor Movie Guide

Brigham Young — Frontiersman (20th Century-Fox)—Story of the Mormon leader and his people in Illinois and on their migration to Salt Lake City, with emphasis on their privations and hardships, and with a thread of romantic narrative provided by Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Jean Jagger has the role of Brigham Young. Directed by Henry Hathaway. Brian Donlevy, Jane Darwell, John Carradine, Mary Astor, Vincent Price.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Boom Town (MGM)—Big rangy film about the men who alternately feast and fast on the dangers, the competition, the occasional rewards of the oil business. Fist fights, gushing oil wells, fires, brawls, and fierce financial battles find a place in the narrative. Jack Conway's direction sticks to the business of providing high-speed action. Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Hedy Lamarr.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Hired Wife (Universal)—Amusing wisecracking comedy about a secretary (Rosalind Russell) who marries her employer (Brian Aherne) despite competition from a model (Virginia Bruce). Robert Benchley, John Carroll.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Foreign Correspondent (United Artists) — Thriller, directed by Alfred Hitchcock, about an American reporter abroad who becomes involved in diplomatic intrigue. Technically expert, though not the best of Hitchcock's films. Joel McCrea, Laraine Day, Albert Basserman, Edmund Gwenn, George Sanders, Herbert Marshall.—Adults and young people.

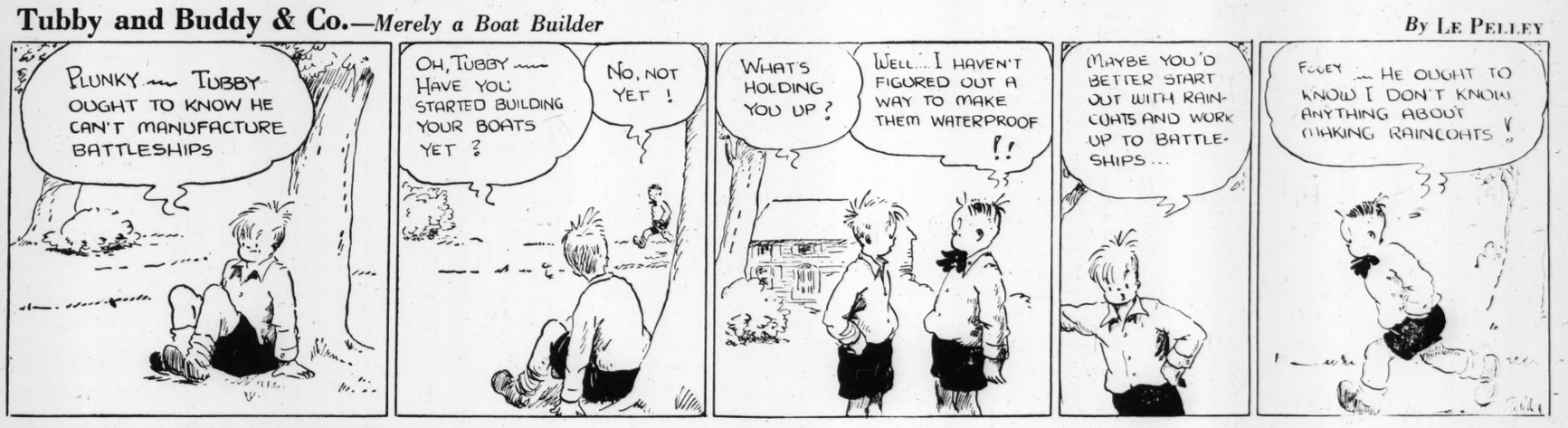
* * *

One Crowded Night (RKO) — Melodrama with an auto camp of the West for setting, telling about the people who meet there one night, including an escaped convict and gangsters who are on his heels. Billie Seward, William Haade, Anna Revere.—Adults.

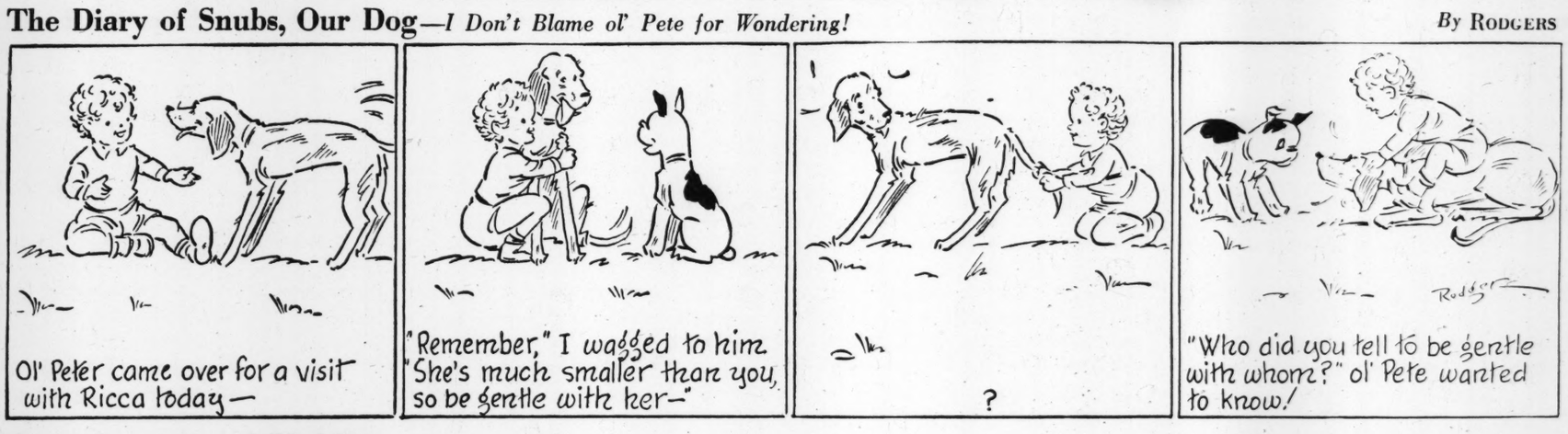
* * *

Rangers of Fortune (Paramount) —Western melodrama about three companions who come to town, clean up the land robbers, and then ride forth to new adventures. Amiably played by the principals. Fred MacMurray, Albert Dekker, Gilbert Roland, Patricia Morison.—Adults and young people.

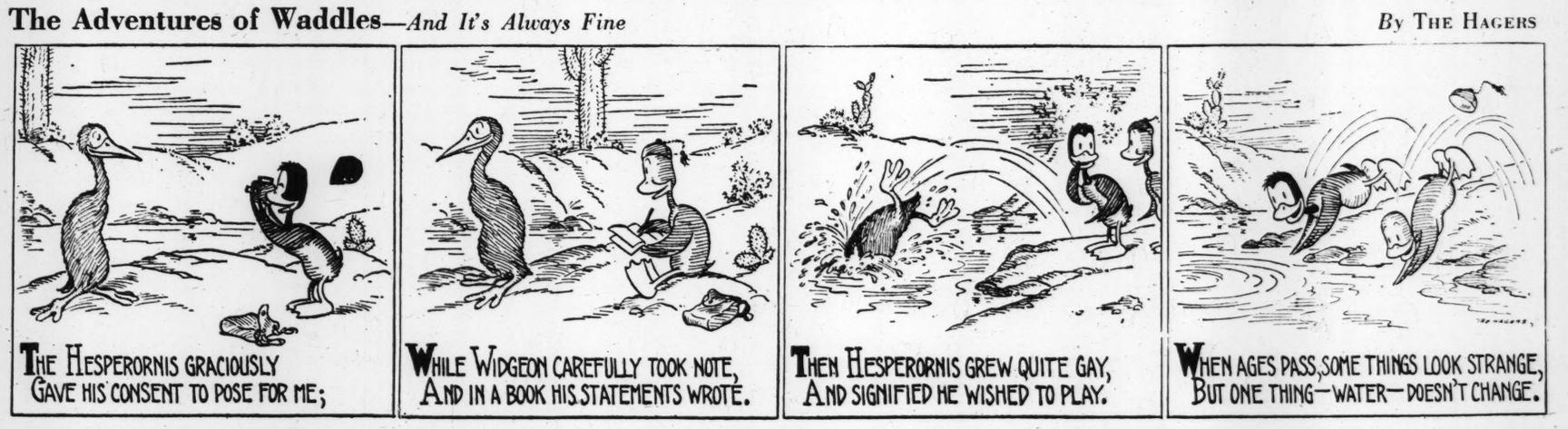
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Merely a Boat Builder* — By LE PELLEY


PLUNKY — TUBBY OUGHT TO KNOW HE CAN'T MANUFACTURE BATTLESHIPS
OH, TUBBY — HAVE YOU STARTED BUILDING YOUR BOATS YET?
NO, NOT YET!
WHAT'S HOLDING YOU UP?
WELL... I HAVEN'T FIGURED OUT A WAY TO MAKE THEM WATERPROOF!!
MAYBE YOU'D BETTER START OUT WITH RAINCOATS AND WORK UP TO BATTLESHIPS...
FOOEY — HE OUGHT TO KNOW I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT MAKING RAINCOATS!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Don't Blame ol' Pete for Wondering!* — By RODGERS


Ol' Peter came over for a visit with Ricca today—
"Remember," I wagged to him. "She's much smaller than you, so be gentle with her—"
?
"Who did you tell to be gentle with whom?" ol' Pete wanted to know!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And It's Always Fine* — By THE HAGERS


THE HESPERORNIS GRACIOUSLY GAVE HIS CONSENT TO POSE FOR ME;
WHILE WIDGEON CAREFULLY TOOK NOTE, AND IN A BOOK HIS STATEMENTS WROTE.
THEN HESPERORNIS GREW QUITE GAY, AND SIGNIFIED HE WISHED TO PLAY.
WHEN AGES PASS, SOME THINGS LOOK STRANGE, BUT ONE THING—WATER—DOESN'T CHANGE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The "Outer Line"

"American defense policies should be based on American interests."

That statement is an accurate one. But too often it has been uttered by persons lacking a broad understanding of American interests. For such persons "American interests" did not include co-operation with Great Britain or free France.

That was in the days when Americans had to give no thought to the "outer line" of American defense. Most of them were in ignorance of its existence. They could afford to be. For, as Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, made clear in a press conference this week, that line was held by Franco-British sea power.

Now Americans must man it for themselves. Air force units, fortifications, guns—"even in peacetime" all these costly defense instruments plus an even more costly Navy must be supplied out of American pocketbooks. Now it is plain that friendly European naval Powers have saved the American taxpayer many a dollar. Yes, and the existence of great Powers with a stake in law and order has permitted small European nations to develop standards of living higher than those of the great Powers themselves.

Some concepts of this interdependence of peaceable peoples is now coming home to United States citizens. But even today, some Americans recoil before the possibility that the steps in co-operation which are now forced on them by events may lead toward some wider international collaboration.

One of the hardest lessons in international politics is this: that defense lines cannot be drawn on static geographical points; that they rest on ideas and ideals shared by great peoples, and that one people's defense must always be based in part on the strength of other peoples whose sense of values and morals is similar.

This fact is behind the conversations, reported from Washington, between United States and British representatives. These conversations look to increased co-operation among the English-speaking sections of the world. Specifically, they have dealt with the possibility of Americans using British bases in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and in the Far East.

Should such an arrangement be concluded, the United States' ability to defend its interests in China and Southeastern and Oceanic Asia would be greatly increased. Americans would be in a position to help maintain freedom of world trade against totalitarian pressures.

Actually America's "outer line" is even farther from American shores than that which may be drawn from Newfoundland to Trinidad. That line is an indispensable, minimum implementation of the Monroe Doctrine. If the Nazis are defeated, even this implementation will not be urgently needed. Should they not be defeated, the United States would need a naval base in West Africa, a former German colony, to counterbalance the military, and political influence the Third Reich could exert over South America.

Such are the responsibilities the United States' position as a first rate power imposes. A people can choose to meet them alone if they are willing to pay the price, which is the diversion of much of their national energies from the production of wealth to the maintenance of tremendous defense establishments. Or they can share the responsibility with other peoples, thus lessening their own and others' burdens.

One may be sure there is plenty of stark realism behind the steps now being considered by American and British statesmen. One may be grateful that there is so much more than mere realism, namely a stake in which all peaceable and free peoples have a share, the moral right of men and women everywhere to live and prosper on this planet not simply as they are physically strong but as they are just and merciful.

No Bribes for Blocs

This newspaper believes that economic and political freedom are closely related. We have pointed out the dangers in economic controls, whether applied by monopolies or by governments. We have supported the Hull policy of gradually removing trade barriers. We recognize that present conditions make it necessary to suspend wider application of that program. But that does not mean that national policy should bow completely to local or special interests which seek to avoid the competition of imports regardless of the welfare of the Nation as a whole.

The need to be clear about the basic superiority of the national welfare to any local pressure is emphasized by the injection of Argentine beef into the presidential campaign. Wendell Willkie and Franklin Roosevelt both understand that if the United States takes Argentine beef it sends back in payment something it wishes to export, and that to the Nation as a whole the goods exported are worth less than the beef, else the trade would not take place. They know too that if there is to be effective economic defense of the Western Hemisphere some progress is needed in opening the channels of trade between Latin America and the United States.

Yet both candidates are seeking to placate or attract votes from areas which fear Argentine competition. When the Argentine Ambassador said that the President had promised to remove restrictions on beef from the Pampas, the White House secretariat hastened to deny it. At Phoenix, a day or two ago, Mr. Willkie made an excellent speech about rehabilitating the American economy, declaring that to be even more important than strengthening military defenses. Then, in the Arizona capital and cattle country center, he said: "I can tell you one way—have the American Navy eat American beef instead of Argentine beef."

That we believe is a more serious mistake than appears on the surface. Mr. Willkie understands business better than Mr. Roosevelt, and in our opinion he would, as President, greatly aid economic recovery and employment. But recovery will come through freeing, not through restricting, trade. And considering, as we do, that one of the gravest perils of democracy is the temptation of candidates to offer something for nothing to special interest blocs, we cannot but hope that on this question both party leaders will take a more courageous and consistent stand.

The Senate's Tax Bill

Hasty passage by the House of Representatives gave the Senate a considerable job to do in the way of straightening out kinks in the excess profits tax bill. That job now has been done in fairly workmanlike style, reflecting credit on the Senate Finance Committee under Chairman Pat Harrison, and the Senate has adopted its revision of the measure, to be sent to conference committee.

In most of the points of difference the Senate bill is definitely preferable to that of the House. Be it said, however, that the House reasonably conceived that its primary duty was to get some kind of a bill along promptly in a situation where defense contracts waited on the amortization provisions involved in the legislation, and that credit for sound general outlines of the measure goes back to a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Senate has restored the free alternative given to business to calculate its excess profits tax either on a basis of comparison with previous earnings or on a basis of invested capital. The House had seriously handicapped one of these options. The Senate has made more generous provision for adjusting special hardship cases and for treatment of borrowed capital. It also omits language which would have given the Government a continuing control over plants amortized out of tax-free earnings.

The increases of general corporate income tax rates written into the bill just before passage in the Senate to make it more of a revenue-producing measure may be debatable. The Connolly amendment carrying automatically a whole new heavy scale of income taxation in event of a declaration of war is worthy in purpose but deserves to be extensively analyzed on its merits.

The House will be well advised to accept the more thoroughly digested of the Senate amendments.

From the back seat one looks at an angle through the glass, and, therefore, gets a distorted and blurred picture. The driver, looking through the windshield correctly, gets no such optical illusions.—*Des Moines Register.*

This might be set in headline type, printed on cards, and handed to back seat drivers at propitious moments, what?

"At the rate our Navy is growing, one wonders what we'll do for battleship names when we run out of States."—*Boston Globe.*

The Nazis have one answer: Annex a few more States.

Our Readers Say—

Supplies of Domestic Tin and Manganese

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to a communication in your readers' column and it seems to me this raises points which need clarification.

Your correspondent states: "Investigations by the School of Mines of this State during the past few months indicate that these deposits (of tin in the Black Hills of South Dakota) are very substantial and will supply a large tonnage if developed."

And again: . . . "it has been proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the vast deposits of the Chamberlain-Oacoma District of South Dakota will, when developed, produce manganese in sufficient quantities to supply all our needs for centuries to come."

Except for a minor reservation as to the possible numerical equivalent of such vague terms as "substantial" and "large" tonnages, I agree with both of these statements, so far as they go. The difficulty arises not from what is said, but from what is not said. It means little to agree that the deposits exist, so long as the grade of the ore is so low that costs of development would be greater than even the top price under war demand in anything except extreme emergency.

In 1918 the price of tin rose to over $1 per pound, and the average for the year was 87 cents. Did this cause a marked rise in tin production in the United States, or in the Black Hills region? It did not; for the year 1918 output was 69 tons (less than one ton of which came from South Dakota), while two years previously, with the price at just half the 1918 level, the total was 140 tons.

There is no reason to believe that a price of $1 a pound will lead to any greater output now than it did in 1918, and even $1.50 would not likely raise domestic supplies to more than a fraction of the demand.

With manganese the situation is about the same. It has been estimated that the Chamberlain deposit contains probably 100,000,000 tons of manganese, as compared with a maximum annual demand of 500,000 tons. On the face of these figures, we have a 200-year supply available in this one deposit. But the fly in the ointment comes to light when we discover that the ore produced from this deposit would carry about 16 per cent manganese, while at least 45 per cent ore is required for the commercial production of standard ferromanganese. Until some method is devised by which ore of this low grade may be made to produce metal of standard quality at a reasonable price, the deposit is worthless, regardless of its size. With both of these metals, under the pressure of extreme emergency conditions, with prices four to five times the normal level, it might prove possible to develop an appreciable output, but ordinary emergencies as a rule do not result in prices more than two or three times normal, and at these levels the possibilities are so small as to be negligible for all practical purposes, under present conditions of technical development. It is possible, however, especially with manganese, that technical progress may eventually develop a low-cost method of utilizing these low grade ores; if and when this happens, we may be on Easy Street, but until it does come, to place any dependence on such sources is dangerous in the extreme.

G. A. ROUSH, Editor, *Mineral Industry*
Bethlehem, Pa.

Mothers Against Draft?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In headlines on September 12 you have, "War Mothers for Draft"—10,000 mothers. How does that compare with three million or more of us who are against conscription in peace time—we mothers who are against war? Would we also get a front page headline?

AUGUSTA FINK
Woodhaven, N. Y.

"Tick Tock! Tick Tock!"

"Share What We Have"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have subscribed to the Monitor for many years, and heartly agree with the general verdict—"The Monitor is the greatest newspaper that ever has been published."

With great interest we have read letters published in the Monitor in regard to its stand on war. On the subject there are diversities of opinion. To your critics we would say:

Many of us who have decided we shall never take the life of a human being to save our own are not pacifists when our friends and neighbors are attacked, including noncombatant men, women, and children.

Are any but cowards content to sit behind pacifist walls and refuse to help protect their neighbors, even to the extent of taking arms against the aggressors who have proved themselves beyond all power of conciliation and reason?

In a letter to Eliza Gurney, Abraham Lincoln wrote, in 1864: "Your people, the 'Friends,' have had and are having a very great trial. On principle and by faith opposed to both oppression and war, they can now only practically oppose oppression by war. In this hard dilemma some have chosen one horn, and some another."

Whatever horn we choose, we can all help to build a better world in our own country, in our immediate vicinity, of peace and good-will. There are a thousand ways we can help. We can learn to live more simply; we can be content with fewer things that we can pay more for those we need; we can share what we have with those who have less; we can encourage thoughts of peace and good will; we can bring the children from war-ridden countries to help us build, and to share, our new world; we can spend less money on ourselves, that we may send food and supplies where the needs are so great.

When the "knotted cord" has "driven out the money changers" we shall be ready to show what a new world can be!

From our reading of the Monitor we gather its stand is ours on these important points, and hope it will continue its clear, broad reasoning.

ALICE DEAN HAINES
Englewood, N. J.

Commander Brown's Stand

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Protagonists of the distillers, brewers, and handlers and advertisers of liquor will derive small comfort from the statement of Commander Brown of the naval base now under construction at North Kingston, R. I. He says, if reported correctly, that the Navy Department will use all its influence to keep all alcoholic institutions at least one and a half miles distant from the new base.

In the World War thousands of young men were sent to the development battalions in camps all over the country to undo the effects of intoxicating liquor. Hundreds of army officers spent many months directing the care and cure of these men before these men were ready to begin even the most elementary of a soldier's rugged duties.

Commander Brown has the right idea. Why cannot local, State, and Federal laws back him up?

JOSEPH H. BARNES
Franklin, N. H.

Why "Game Birds"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sunday morning a gentle rain was falling and in the tall elm on the parkway a mourning dove cooed softly—one of the sweetest sounds in the world. In the country, when we were children, a pair built their nest each year on a low branch in an evergreen tree. We watched over this little cradle and guarded it as something precious. Yet these innocent lovely birds are listed as "game birds," to be slaughtered by "sportsmen" each fall. Why they were ever put in this class in the first place is a mystery to me.

Legislators, humane agencies, and prominent nature writers have sought for years to do everything in their power to get this law changed, but doves are still on the slaughter list.

C. WILSON
Chicago

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Unbreveted Statesman

By Frank L. Perrin

What is here set down is a personal tribute to one whose sterling worth, intrinsic honesty, and sincere devotion to high ideals thousands besides myself learned long ago to admire and willingly and devotedly defend. That pedestal upon which Glenn Frank stood so unostentatiously, yet so erect and unfalteringly, was of his own design and the structure of his own head and heart. He had become, in his own right, a statesman without portfolio, a soldier in the ranks without commission. This formal brevet, it may be, awaited him. The flag which he bore along the Wisconsin ramparts in his last march was acclaimed by those of his adopted State who knew and loved him.

In retrospect, with the brief story of his career written and the "rule turned" at the end of the page, we realize how typically American is the epic, how inspiring, how unadorned, how valiant the unpretentious actor who walked for so brief a time upon the lighted stage. Those who remember the boy preacher in the little Missouri village twoscore years ago watched with interest and some pride, no doubt, that same boy's achievements as author, educator, and constructive political builder and analyst.

* * *

We should differentiate, in our thinking, as we undertake to appraise the capacities and values, mental and spiritual, of those about us, lest we confuse self-seeking opportunism with that readiness and preparedness to serve which fits the man of the hour for real service in time of need or emergency. There is both wisdom and virtue in true preparedness for constructive service. The penalty for wanton or cowardly failure is greater, by any reasonable estimate, than defeat or extinction in the line of duty. One cannot think of Glenn Frank as inactive, whatever may be the false sense to the contrary. It was in the early years of his service as President of the University of Wisconsin that his sterling abilities became apparent.

Before his selection as a successor to a distinguished line of executives in that important post, a delegation of three members of the Board of Regents visited Boston and offered it to Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard's Law School. It is significant, and might have been regarded as prophetic, that he and his intimate advisers were apprehensive, thus early, of the assertion of that political influence, even then powerful and ambitious in Wisconsin, which caused the unseating, some ten years later, of Dr. Frank, who accepted the post following the final refusal of Dean Pound. This unseating, it is remembered, was not accomplished until the then Governor of Wisconsin, after his own re-election, was able to appoint and virtually pledge eight of the fifteen members of the Board of Regents who would support him in his determination to force Dr. Frank's retirement.

* * *

It was after all this, and during the busy years when Glenn Frank was serving as chairman of the Republican Program Committee, that he drafted, and sponsored in the Wisconsin Legislature, an act, eventually passed and signed by the present Governor, which makes impossible the personal control of any future Board of Regents by a Chief Executive serving even two successive terms in office. In years to come, it may be, this law will stand as one of the chief monuments to the foresight, courage, and wisdom of its author.

Three members of the appointing board came to Boston when a successor to Dr Frank was sought. One was a member of the earlier delegation which pleaded with Dean Pound. Two others were members of the majority of eight which had followed the behest of the Governor: It was at the time of the more recent visit that they related what has since become a more or less historic story of an event during the proceedings of the unseating trial in the Madison Capitol.

Daniel Grady, now a white-haired veteran of the Wisconsin bar, a champion and defender of Dr. Frank through all the years, and one of the "seven," told of his friend, a Justice of the Peace, before whom was to be tried, the following day, the case of a young woman telephone exchange manager who had been required to make good the default of an itinerant promoter who disappeared without paying for a number of long distance calls. Asked by Mr. Grady how the case would end, the rural jurist replied that he always decided according to the law and evidence. "But, Dan," he remarked with some emphasis, "that young woman is going to get her money!"

The Wide Horizon

The Smallest Island

By Violet Alleyn Storey

Since the invasion and subsequent occupation of the Low Countries, there has been frequent mention in the news of "maintaining the status quo in the Dutch East Indies." The best known of these are, of course, Sumatra, Java, and the much smaller but extremely beautiful Bali. Few persons, even those who have circled the globe, have heard of Palue Samboe. Yet, this first and smallest of the Dutch East Indies has a strategic importance not to be minimized; for it is to Palue Samboe that the oil from the wells of Sumatra and Java is taken in Dutch ships for canning and final shipment abroad. Not so very long ago, we were privileged to spend a day on this tiny island, two hours by launch off Singapore, at the invitation of the resident manager of the oil company. He had been on leave in his native Amsterdam, where his young wife and two small children were prolonging their stay so that the children might enjoy their first real Dutch Christmas.

We took off from Singapore in the midmorning of a sultry Sunday. The launch proved to be crowded with Malayans, in their stiff-starched Sunday best, returning from church services on the mainland. Obviously courteous, they went out of their way to make us comfortable and the trip seemed very short. The launch landed in a rather desolate spot at a small dock on which our host stood waiting. He greeted us with great good will and explained that he lived on the other side of the island. We followed him, single-file, up a steep pathway, the steps of which had been made by pressing discarded oil drums into the soil. There was no vegetation in sight but a number of barn-like structures were visible ahead of us. These were the company's refineries, canneries, and inspection sheds. About fifty Hollanders lived on the island. The manual labor was done by Chinese, Japanese, Cingalese, and a few East Indians. Each of these groups had its own settlement and lived in accordance with its native customs. There was a school with classes for children of each racial group. Dutch employees had a club and all sorts of sports were indulged in.

* * *

Suddenly, mounting the crest of the slope, we came to a row of white stucco, Dutch-style houses, each with a lush green backyard garden in which stood a cook-house, detached from the home. At the corner house we followed our host up the high *stoep* to a screened door that was opened instantly by a lithe, barefooted Malayan boy. We entered a parlor, so like a parlor in any modern American home as to be startling when one glimpsed the Indian Ocean through the front window, between the scarlet-blossomed branches of the Flame of the Forest trees.

At tiffin we found the dining room typically Dutch, but the meal itself, prepared by a Javanese cook, consisted of Javanese rice-plate, an elaborate sort of curry; Malayan bread, made from rice flour and pounded shrimp; and a tapioca pudding, sweetened with sap from an East Indian tree. Tropical fruits topped off the repast.

After luncheon, we went on a tour of inspection of the house and later in the afternoon, when the day had grown a bit cooler, saw how the "other half" on the island lived.

* * *

Our host invited us back to "sit a bit" before we took launch for Singapore. So, once again, we found ourselves in the little parlor with its American overstuffed furniture and its view of the Indian Ocean. We were silent, all of us, as people are who have enjoyed each other's company and are about to part. Suddenly, our host, as if embarrassed by the silence, sought to shatter it.

"Read this?" he questioned idly, picking up a book that lay on the table near which he sat. He handed me a cumbersome volume.

"Oh, that!" I remarked, reading the title, "Mein Kampf." And I gave, if not an actual, a mental shrug. "Lot of nonsense, don't you think?"

"What I have read so far—yes, I suppose," he replied with evident uncertainty. "And yet—I was in the last war, and, however fantastic such a plan of conquest might be—"

"But," I reassured him as his voice trailed off without concluding his intended remark, "it is a long way from here to Herr Hitler, or, rather, from Herr Hitler to here."

And we all three laughed.

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